The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,594.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Circulars, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (*Limited*), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ASIA, 1,579 tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Patterson, will be despatched on the 19th July 1870, at noon.

	July.		August.
Leave Bombay	19	Leave Madras	1
,, Cuddalore	21	,, Cocanada	3
,, Vizanagram	23	,, Vizagapatam	4
,, Tuticorin	24	,, Bimlipatam	4
,, Colombo	25	,, Gopalpore	5
,, Galle	26	Arrive Calcutta	7
,, Negapatam	29		

During the S. W. Monsoon viz. from the beginning of June to he end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin, but passengers for these ports and the Neilgherries may be landed at Mangalore, six miles north of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Saturday at 4 P.M.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 810 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on the 16th July 1870, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

[illegible]AM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

[illegible]MA.....Capt. Dodero..... 2,000 Tons..... 700 H. P.
[illegible]A.....Capt. ..... 2,000 Tons..... 700 H. P.
[illegible]STA.....Capt. Crocco..... 2,000 Tons..... 700 H. P.
[illegible]ABIA.....Capt. Bazolino.. 2,000 Tons..... 700 H. P.

FROM BOMBAY TO [illegible]
[illegible] ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation [illegible]nd and 3rd class Fare [illegible]wards.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden	£22	£15	£7
Suez	26	21	8
Port Said	28	24	9
Alexandria	29	25	10
Messina	45	32	13
Naples	47	34	13
Leghorn	50	35	15
Genoa	50	35	15
Marseilles	53	36	15-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Ports and Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

In accordance with the above, the s.s. ASIA will be despatched to Genoa on the 15th September next.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to

LANGRABE BROTHERS & Co.,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FILS & FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15	£ 5
,, Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8
,, Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9
,, Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14

Without food.

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months, deducting 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

Owing to the Monsoon, the departures fixed for July and August, have been suspended.

The fine Steam Ship EUROPE, 3,500 tons, Captain Martino, will be despatched on or about the 7th September next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLES, PRESWERCKE, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 6th June 1870.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(To follow the COSPATRICK.)

THE A. I. Composite clipper Ship DILAWUR, 1308 tons register, JAMES H. BAILEE, Commander.

The Vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers.

For particulars as to rates of freight and passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 15th June 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per steam ship STIRLING, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to despatch BOATS at once to take DELIVERY; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th July 1870.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

NOTICE.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN AD-INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,

Price Rs. 11

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit and passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, take cargo to Liverpool, London, and Havre, via the Canal.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

To Liverpool via Suez Canal—1st class £50; 2nd class £35.
To Suez—1st class £40; 2nd class £22 10s.
To Trieste (exclusive of Transit)—1st class £53; 2nd class £34.

Exclusive of Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 8th June 1870.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4	Dozen Silk and Wool shirts.	1	Rug with straps.
3	,, Under Vests.	1	Mask.
2	,, Linen Collars.	1	Inverness Cape.
1	,, Fine Cotton Socks.	1	Hand Portmanteau.
1	,, Fine Merino Socks.	2	Overland Trunks.
1	,, Fine Merino Drawers.	1	Clothes Bag.
1	,, Colored Handkerchiefs.	1	Travelling Hat.
1	White Cambric.	1	Courier Bag.
1	Overland Suit.	1	Easy Chair.
2	Sleeping Suits.	1	Umbrella.
1	Pair of Gloves.	1	Pair of Brushes.
6	Scarfs and Ties.		Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Rates Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s.s. GOLCONDA, from Suez, has brought the Cargoes of the following Vessels :—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s.s. MASSILIA, from Southampton, 18th June.
,, NYANZA, from Marseilles, 28th June.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s.s. SYRIA, from Southampton, 11th June.
,, DANUBE, from Liverpool, 15th June.
,, PERA, from Marseilles, 19th June.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent F. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 13th July 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MARIA HAY, arrived from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their respective goods without delay; otherwise they will be landed by the Captain, as they come to hand, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Jones will not be responsible for the condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents Ship Maria Hay.

15th July 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship MARY MILDRED, Captain R. J. McNeill, arrived from Calcutta, are requested to DE-PATCH BOATS at once to take DELIVERY, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Delivery Orders can be obtained only after payment of General Average, the Statement of which can be inspected at our Office.

J. P. CORNFORTH & Co.,
Agents for Captain R. J. McNeill, Ship Mary Mildred.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Court of Directors have declared a DIVIDEND of four per cent., being Rs. 10 per share (free of Income Tax) for the half year ended 30th June 1870, and same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Bombay Register, on and after the 30th instant. The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th instant, both days inclusive.

J. H. DAVIDSON, Agent.

THE BOMBAY NATIVE GENERAL LIBRARY.—The TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING of this INSTITUTION will be HELD in the Hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on SATURDAY, the 23rd inst., at half past 5 P.M., to receive the Managing Committee's Report for the year 1869.

The attendance of Donors, Members, and Subscribers is requested on the occasion.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

INTERIM WARRANTS, for the HALF YEAR ending 30th June 1870, have THIS DAY been POSTED.

HENRY P. LE MESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Bombay, 16th July 1870.

RS. 500 REWARD.—The undermentioned CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 1,000 each, having been stolen from my shop in Mazwaree Bazaar, on Saturday, the 2nd instant, the above Reward will be given to any person who will give such information as will lead to the recovery of the Stolen Notes. Payment has been stopped at the New Bank of Bombay and the Paper Currency Department :—

C	C	C	C	C	C	C
—24973,—	12502,	24203,	—07332,	—21742,	—08806,	—20979.
55	55	55	55	55	55	55

THACKERSEY SEWSA.

Office of Mr. E. D. Sassoon, Rampart Row, 15th July 1870.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.—The Office of the BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation) has THIS DAY been REMOVED from 12, Elphinstone Circle, to 9, Moody Street.

BERAMJI NAOROSJI, Liquidator.

Bombay, 15th July 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of the estate of RAMJEE JETHA, who lately traded in Bombay.

Upon reading the Petition of the abovenamed trader, and hearing Messrs Macfarlane and Skipsey, Attorneys for the said trader, I do order that the said trader be discharged under the provisions contained in Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary on SATURDAY, the 30th day of July instant, in my Chambers, at 10-30 in the forenoon; and further that this Order be advertised in the "Bombay Government Gazette," the "Bombay Gazette," the "Times of India," "Bombay Samachar" and "Jame Jamshed," the Newspapers published in Bombay, and that a copy thereof be served upon Henry Gamble and Trimbuck Ramchandler, two of the Trustees mentioned in the said Petition.

Dated this 14th day of July 1870.

J. PHILIP GREEN.

MACFARLANE & SKIPSEY,
Attorneys for the Petitioner.

IN CHANCERY.

THE ORIENTAL HOTELS COMPANY
Limited (in Liquidation).

THE ORIENTAL HOTEL AT POINT DE GALLE, IN THE ISLAND OF CEYLON.

THE LIQUIDATOR of the ORIENTAL HOTELS COMPANY, Limited, will be PREPARED, at two o'clock P.M., on the Fifteenth day of July next, at his offices, No. 14, George Street, Mansion House, London, to open SEALED TENDERS from persons desirous of purchasing this magnificent and well-known Hotel and the goodwill of the business thereof, together with the Fixtures and Fittings, and the Furniture and effects therein.

The Hotel forms a compact and substantial building of brick and stone, built in the best style, suited to an Eastern climate, and is in every way most eligibly situate for hotel purposes. It contains, in addition to numerous handsomely furnished Bed and Sitting Rooms, a noble Dining Room, 63 by 25 feet, a Billiard Room, 31 by 25 feet, Three Suites of luxuriant Bath Rooms, and the Hotel is replete with every modern convenience. It was opened four years ago, and has become well and favourably known, and is in first-class repute with parties connected with the Colombo and the East, placed, as it is, on the highway to India, China, Australia, &c. The business carried on has been of the most satisfactory and lucrative description, and has yielded for some time handsome profits. Shops which are constructed, and form one side of this magnificent building, yield a rent of about £350 per annum. The Hotel is under the management of an experienced Englishman, and is supplied with a first-class staff of English, French, and native servants.

The Hotel will be sold as a going concern, and the price accepted will include everything except Provisions, Wines, and Stores, which the purchaser will be required to take at a valuation. The Liquidator does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

Further particulars will be furnished by Mr. Arthur Cooper the Liquidator, 14, George Street, Mansion House, London, from whom and at whose Offices Forms of Tender, as also from Messrs. Upton, Johnson, Upton, and Budd, 23, Austin Friars, London, Solicitors, and from Messrs. McGarson, Stevenson, and Fleming, Glasgow, Solicitors.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the PROPRIETORS will be HELD at the Office of the Bank, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of August, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following objects :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To declare a Dividend and to determine the amount to be carried to Reserved Fund.
3. To approve the election of Mr. A. J. Macdonald and Mr. R. Valentine Reid as Directors of the Bank.
4. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. A. J. Macdonald and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To approve the election of Mr. George Manson and Mr. Raghunath Narayen as Auditors of the Bank.
6. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.
7. To sanction the opening of new Branches of the Bank at Ahmedabad and Goompta.

By order of the Board of Directors,
M. BALFOUR, Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 14th July 1870.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates.

ROBERT GREY & Co.

September, 1869.

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY.

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN (Wholesale and Retail),

INDIA, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN OUTFITTERS,

50 to 52, St. Paul's Churchyard,

Corner of Cheapside),

LONDON.

Established 1843.

Patterns of Silks, Woollens, Muslins, Cambrics, &c., post free to any part of the world. Price List, 72 pages, post free. A great saving effected by having goods direct. Terms half cash. Balances against Bills of Lading. An advertisement more explanatory of our business appears in the previous and following week's Issue of this paper.

Great saving of Freight via Suez Canal.

NOTICES.

TOM MANTLE
WILL OPEN A
REFRESHMENT ROOM
AT
No. 38, MEADOW STREET, FORT,
ON OR ABOUT
THE 20TH OF JULY 1870,
AND HOPES THAT ALL HIS OLD FRIENDS AND PATRONS WILL GIVE HIM
A GOOD RALLY ROUND!

THE ORIENTAL MUSIC HALL
WILL BE OPENED AS USUAL ON THE
EVENING OF SATURDAY, THE 16TH JULY.

Doors open at 8-15 P.M. Commences at 8-30 P.M.
Admission.....Re. 1

ARKWRIGHT COTTON MILLS.—HOLDERS of SCRIP RECEIPTS in the above Mills are requested to meet at the Office of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama & Co., Elphinstone Circle, Sassoon's Building, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 P.M., to consider what steps should be adopted in regard to the disposal of the Mills.

MOTIRAM BHUGOOBHAI,
Secretary, Arkwright Cotton Mills.

Bombay, 5th July 1870.

BOMBAY and BENGAL STEAM SHIP COMPANY—Factory, Waree Bunder, Mazagon.—The undersigned, having a complete ENGINEERING PLANT, are prepared to UNDERTAKE all description of REPAIRS to STEAMERS, SHIPS, COTTON PRESSES, MILLS, &c., on moderate terms. For particulars apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle,

Or A. THOMSON, Factory, Mazagon.

VICTORIA COTTON GIN and PRESS COMPANY (Limited).—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be HELD at the Registered Office, Amjud Bagh, Broach, on TUESDAY, July 19th, 1870, at 4 P.M., to confirm the following SPECIAL RESOLUTION, carried unanimously at the Annual General Meeting held at Broach on the 30th ultimo :—

Proposed by James Brown, Esq.,
Seconded by George Cotton, Esq.,

That from the balance of the year's profit, after payment of dividend, the Capital of the Company be reduced from Rs. 1,50,000 to Rs. 1,27,500, by repayment to each Shareholder on the Company's register this day the sum of Rs. 150 per share, thus reducing the value of each Share from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 850."

By order of the Director,

GREAVES, COTTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Broach, 4th July 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges.

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

ALBERT POLICY-HOLDERS are requested to communicate with the undersigned before joining any other Office.

C. H. OGBOURNE.

5, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, 20th May 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation).—The undersigned having been appointed ATTORNEY in India for the Official Liquidators with the sanction of the Court of Chancery, all Communications on Liquidation business should be addressed to him.

C. H. OGBOURNE,
Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 8th June 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. LAURENCE PEMBERTON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modification as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the said scheme, and of giving every assistance in the branch of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That the Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums on their respective Policies in an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the members of the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that COWASJEE COOVERJEE DAROOWALLA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, has CONTRACTED to SELL to PESTONJEE PALLONJEE, also of the same place, Parsee Inhabitant, the undermentioned PROPERTY—free from encumbrance—for the sum of Rupees 1,25,000, viz. :—

All that piece or parcel of land or Government ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at or near the Churney Road (being in the substrict of Bhoideshwar) in the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 91 4/0 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. —and in the books of the Collector of Assessment under No. —and bounded on the north by the Churney Road aforesaid, on the west by the property of Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Khumbata, on the south by the sweeper's passage and the vacant ground of Merwanji Framji Panday, and on the east by the property of Chandji Dadaji Mistry, and which said premises were formerly occupied by Shapoorji Nanabhoy Khumbata and Rustomji Nanabhoy Khumbata and are now occupied by Limjibhoy Jamsetji, contractor, and others.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 591 of 1866.

SEBASTIAN JOSEPH DE SOUZA, Portuguese, residing at Mazagon, without the Fort of Bombay... Plaintiff.

vs.

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE BOTTLEWALLA, Parsee, residing at Breach Candy, without the Fort of Bombay..... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 14th day of February 1867, the following immoveable property WILL BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, before CHARLES E. FOX, Esquire, Commissioner of the Court, at his office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of July next, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

All the Estate and Interest of the said Sorabjee Jamsetjee Bottlewalla, or either of them, in all that piece or parcel of LAND or GROUND, with the messuages, tenements and buildings thereon standing, with the appurtenances, situate at Bandora, in the district of Tannah, on the south-east side of the Hill commonly known by the name of Mount Pleasant, containing by admeasurement two thousand four hundred and sixteen square yards, be the same a little more or less, bounded on or towards the north by vacant land belonging to the trustees of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Monte, on or towards the east by property in the possession or occupation of Manockjee Davur, Joas Dias and Antonio Gonsalves and others, on or towards the south partly by property belonging to Antonio Pereira and partly by property belonging to the abovenamed Sebastian Joseph de Souza, and on or towards the west by the property belonging to the Trustees of the said Church, and which lands and premises are now in the occupation of the said Plaintiff Sebastian Joseph de Souza and were lately in the occupation of Annie Maria Pereira.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner, or at the office of Messrs. Mesnaby and Pitcher, Attorneys for the Plaintiff above named, in Rampart Row, within the Fort.—Dated this 21st day of June 1870.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1866, and of the JOHNSTON LAND and PRESS COMPANY, Limited (in Liquidation), WILLIAM NICOL, HAMILTON MAXWELL and WILLIAM GILMOUR HALL, Liquidators of the said Company, Petitioners.

Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith.

UPON the Petition of the abovenamed Petitioners, Liquidators of the abovenamed Company, on THIS DAY preferred unto the Honorable Mr. Justice Bayley, and upon hearing Mr. Macpherson, being of Counsel for the said Liquidators, and upon reading the said Petition duly declared upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and the affidavit of William Gilmour Hall, sworn upon the Seventh day of June, instant, and filed upon this day, this Court doth fix the Seventh day of September 1870 as the day on or before which Creditors of the said Company are to prove their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the Seventh day of September next, and warning them that in default of their complying with such advertisements they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Witness Sir Michael Roberts Westropp, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 9th day of June 1870.

By the Court,
G. P. FARRAN,
Acting Prothonotary.

G. H. FARRAN,
The 17th day of June 1870.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Attornies for Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the terms of the Order of the Honorable Justice Bayley, above set forth, all persons creditors or claiming to be creditors of the Elphinstone Land and Press Company, Limited, are hereby required to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys if any, to the Petitioners, on or before the 7th day of September next, and to come in and prove their said debts or claims on or before the said 7th day of September; and notice is hereby further given, that in default of such creditors and claimants complying with the requisitions of the above Notice, such creditors and claimants will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts or claims are proved.—Dated this 16th day of June 1870.

W. NICOL,
H. MAXWELL,
W. G. HALL,
} Liquidators.

NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED are conducting a GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS, in all its different departments. They supply Goods of every description obtainable in Bombay, to Up-country Messrs, Residents, Contractors, and others.

They import Machinery, Agricultural Implements, &c., &c. through their English Correspondents, at the request of Constituents. They also secure Passages in, and furnish all information regarding, the various Steamers now trading with this Port.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay. W. & WATSON & Co.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessel to any Port.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—KHAMGAUM TRAFFIC.—The Public are informed that during the time the Khamgaum Railway is CLOSED, Mr. PILCHER will cart Goods of all sorts between Khamgaum and Nandora for the Company.

The Carting Charge of 2 annas six 6 pies per maund will be added to the Railway Rates to and from Nandoora. This arrangement will commence on the 19th instant, and continue until further notice.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 11th July 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

THE TWENTY-FIVE LAKH LOAN CASE.

Now Ready, at *Bombay Gazette* Office,

JUDGMENTS delivered by Mr. Justice Westropp and Sir Charles Sargent in the case of the

BANK OF BOMBAY
versus
THE ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION.

The above have been reprinted in Pamphlet Form, and copies may be had in this Office. Price ONE RUPEE.

Bombay Gazette Office, April 4.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.

IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SMITHS ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS, PUMPS, TANK
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS, made expressly to resist the severest weather, warranted not to stick together, and will last for years.

Black Coat, Leggings, and Cap	Rs. 30
Drab ditto ditto	35

For Waterproof Suit send size of chest, height, and Cash. A few Waterproof Saddle Covers.

A JOB LOT OF SCOTCH TWEED'S, at reduced prices for MONSOON WEAR.

Double breasted Coat and Trousers	Rs. 20
Fancy dark silk mixed Tweeds	30
Double breasted Coat and Trousers	6
Drab and Brown Alpine Hats	Rs. 5 to
Black Merino Cork lined Hats	7

HOSIERY, English-made Shirts, Collars, and Fancy Ties, Merino and Woollen Hose, Merino and Wool Under Shirts, Cotton and Woollen Sleeping Suits, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 18.

Outfitting Orders executed with the utmost despatch at 4-5, Portuguese Coupling Street, 2-23 Station and Rail Roads.

Terms Cash.

17 Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	Rs. a.	9 0
BADHAM'S	,, Silk and Wool		9 8
BADHAM'S	,, Indian Shirt		7 0
BADHAM'S	,, French Colored Shirts ..	65	0 per doz.
BADHAM'S	,, White Shirts	60	0 ,,
BADHAM'S	,, Overland Suits	85	0
BADHAM'S	,, Travelling Suits	85	0
BADHAM'S	,, Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	
BADHAM'S	,, All Wool Sleeping Suits..	18	0
BADHAM'S	,, Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0
BADHAM'S	,, Serge Suits	40	0

HOSIERS, GLOVERS and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lb., 20 lbs. and upwards Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort.

Kerosine Oil

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET opened dull on account of the warlike news from Europe. There was a slight demand, closing at rates quoted.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	115
22,000	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	630
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	182½
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,450
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	325
20,000	375	all	12p.ct	Hongk. & Shanghai Bank	370
40,000	200	all	9 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	180
37,096	250	125	4 do.	National Bank of India	120
6*,000	250	s*	12 do.	Oriental Bank	425

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,200	50	Albert Mills Co.	1,250
500	2,500	all	115*	Alliance Spinning	2,030
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800 nl.
300	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United	780
800	150	150	...	Branch Mills	200
800	150	50	...	Do. New	100
800	5,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	5,950
750	2,000	all	150 p.	Great Eastern	1,465
2,500	1,000	all	80 p.a	Manockji Petit's	745
800	2,500	all	80 p.a.	Oriental	1,460ex.d.
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,460

*Per share for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,680
5,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	172
1,750	2,000	2.0*	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,081
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Fort Canning	295

PRESS COMPANIES

150	5,000	2,350	250 p.c.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,175
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	830
250	3,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	540
150	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,300
300	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,250
200	500	all	33 do.	Do. New	500
500	1,250	all	200 do.	Colaba Press Co.	7,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	2,200
150	9,500	all	300*	Fort Press Co.	9,800
200	2,000	1,800	...	Framjee Cowasji Press	1,020
300	6,000	all	240 p.c.	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,700
200	5,000	1,500	150 p.c.	Imperial Press Co.	1,230
1,000	5,000	2,000	100 p.c.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,575
2,000	400	350	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	360
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	2,700
225	2,000	750	200 p.c.	Victoria Press, Madras	1,300
400	2,000	150	150 p.c.	Pinnevelly Press Co.	1,250
400	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	850

*Per share for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	125 p.c.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	870
4,000	50	all	5 p.c.	Mechanics' B'ld'g Co.	30
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	170
3,000	500	all	Nil	Teacher & Co.	390ex.d.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.			
800	75	Jan. '69		Bank of Bombay	16
5	30		Do. China		6
200	35	Sept. '67		B'bay Trdg & B'kg	6
200	40	Sept. '67		Brokers' Bank	15
250	2	Mar. '68		Central Bank	1½
...	...			East India Bank's	22
200	10	Feb. '67		Indian Peninsula	6
200	65	May '67		Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67		Old Financial	1¼

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66		Back Bay Co.	700
2,500	1,000		...	B'bay & Bengal's S.	16
5,000	2,550			Bombay Sh	500
1,000	all		1,040	Elph'st'ne Land	15
1,000	670		676	Do. New	36

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
...	£25	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£ 43	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£15	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate
ndon	At sight	1s. 10d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11d.
Do. Credits	6 do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½
Do.	30 days' sight	101 par.
Do.	60 days' sight	99½
Madras	At sight	99½
Do.	30 days' sight	99¾
China	60 Do. do	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Fire-and-a-half per cent.	114½
Five per cent.	107
Four per cent.	
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	103
10 years' do. do.	106½
5 years' do. do.	102
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112½
Do. Do. Market Rate	112½

BANK OF BOMBAY.

Government Securities	4 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	Rs. 10 2
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-4
Carolus	,, 220
Mexican Dollars	,, 220
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 203
Bar Silver	,, 106-1
Gold Leaf	,, 15-1
Bar Gold 10 oz. English	,, 16
Australian Gold	,, 196-76

CALCUTTA.—11TH JULY 1870.

The following transactions were reported to-day :—

In Government Securities; market dull.

4 per cents, at Rs. 97-8 or 2-10 discount, and small sums at Rs. 2 annas higher.

15 years' Debentures, a small sum, at Rs. 110-0, and a time-bargain contract for a large amount, deliverable in one month, price not stated.

6 per cent. Municipal Debentures of 1867, at Rs. 107-14.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares, a few at Rs. 1,490 and one or two single at Rs. 1,495.

National Bank shares, at Rs. 130 each.

East Indian Railway Stock, at Rs. 247 per £20.

—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 15.

Morton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Durrant, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Poona.

Mollersh, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery, from furlough, from England.

Colson, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Sind Horse, to join, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 15.

Moore, Captain, Acting Pension Paymaster, on duty, to Panwell.

Fraser, Captain, Staff, on leave, to Kirkee.

White, Captain, Royal Engineers, on medical certificate, to England.

Gerard, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Ahmedabad.

Warden, Major, Staff, on duty, to Poona.

Tyndall, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kolapore.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—15TH JULY.

London	Cotton	£1	7s. 6d. to £1 10 Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1	15s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1	8s. 0d. to £1 10s. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1	2s. 6d. to £1 7s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships	£1	2s. 6d. ,,
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0	7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£0	12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d. ,,
Havre	Cotton	£1	12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. ,,
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3	0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2	8s. 0d. ,,
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs.	5 to 6 per bale,
	Opium	Rs.	25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs.	3 per bale,
outta	Salt	Rs.	3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs.	14 to 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
15	Golconda (s)	Coleman	Suez, July 2.
	Maria Hay	Jones	Liverpool, April 5.
	Mary Mildred	McNeil	Calcutta, May 16.
	H. M. S. Force	Heath	Trincomalee.

DEPARTURE.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Clementine	Messock	Zanzibar.

The ship Queen, Bond, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Ville d'Alguse, Motes, to Zanzibar, began to load yesterday.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
11	Star of Erin	Simpson	London, April 1
	Winged Hunter	Small	Calcutta, July 6
	Ottawa	Robinson	Liverpool, March 14

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
8	Sea Bird	...	Bombay
9	Meinam (P S)	...	Galle

DEPARTURE.

July.			
9	Meinam (P S)	...	Calcutta

Passengers arrived per Meinam P S—from Marseilles to Madras—Mr Heyman, Mr Tardy de Montravel.

Passengers sailed per Meinam P S—From Madras to Calcutta—Mr E J Leoot and servant, Mr Wienholt, Mr Hagenfeldt.

BOMBAY DIOCESAN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, President, ex-officio.

H. S. Bellairs, Esq.
H. M. Birdwood, Esq.
J. Cameron, Esq.
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T. F. Pennett, Esq
Rev. G. C. Reynell (Hon. Secretary.
General Tremenheere, C. B.
Rev. C. T. Wilson.

The object of the Board is to advance the cause of Christian Education, especially among the large European and Eurasian population in the Bombay Presidency.

The following Schools are in connexion with the Board :—Diocesan School, Byculla ; St. John's School, Colaba ; St. Peter's School, Mazagon ; Bishop's School, Poona ; Bishop's School for Girls, Poona ; Pensioners' School, Poona ; Sholapore European and Eurasian School.

Of these the Diocesan School, Byculla, and the Bishop's School, Poona, have been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction as High Schools, teaching up to the University Standard for Matriculation, and at both Boarders are received.

To enable the Board to continue and extend its work Subscriptions are solicited. They will be received by the Hon. Treasurer, Watson's Hotel, Esplanade, Bombay, or by the Hon. Secretary Parsonage, Byculla.

G. C. REYNELL,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 7th June 1870.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BLUNT—July 14th, at Middle Colaba, the wife of Mr. William A. Blunt, H. M. Customs, of a son.

GODFREY—July 11th, at Kolapore, the wife of Lieutenant C. W. Godfrey, Bombay Staff Corps, of a son.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

RUCHWALDY—July 10th, at Calcutta, the wife of Professor B. Ruchwaldy, of a son.

WARDEN—July 9th, at 4 Loudon Buildings, Hastings Street, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. W. Warden, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All communications respecting advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1870.

WHAT does the French Government really mean? When the telegram announcing that the Prince of Hohenzollern had, on behalf of his son, withdrawn the name of that young man from the list of candidates for the Spanish crown, every one immediately concluded that there would be no war. The French Emperor had gained an easy victory at the expense of Prussia, and, as he has shown a great respect for Fortune on previous occasions, it was assumed that he would be content. The language of the Count de Grammont, that France in her negotiations with Prussia never had any other object than to *secure* the Prince's renunciation excited no distrust, although it was a little suspicious that these negotiations were not at an end. The meaning of the Count's language is now plain. Far from being content with the security offered, it seems that Count Benedetti was instructed, to demand from the Prussian Government a further security. The King's Government were required to give a guarantee that Prussia would never assent to the resumption by the Prince of the pretensions he had renounced. It is scarcely possible to conceive anything more insulting. The demand has the air of a direct provocation intended to force the King to fight or suffer a humiliation which few nations or Governments could endure. The effect of this audacious demand on the King may be inferred from his refusal to hold any further intercourse on the subject with the French Ambassador.

It could not have been foreseen, except on the assumption that France desired war, that the Emperor Napoleon would put this additional affront on his brother sovereign. Virtually the demand of Count Benedetti said, "Your word is not to be trusted. We will not be content with anything less than a formal document recording that no Hohenzollern with the consent of Prussia shall ever aspire to sit on the vacant throne of Spain." It must have been a painful thing for King William, after he had consented, to withdraw his consent, and to use his influence with a powerful subject to make him abandon a project to which he was committed. But to be told in the polite language of diplomacy that his word was valueless was clearly more than a Prussian King could bear. If we want a parallel, outside the history of the First Empire, we must seek it in the famous interview between Prince Menschikoff and the Sultan. The Emperor Napoleon has been pulling the Prussian beard, but he is now tweaking the Prussian nose.

The probability of an European war is now stronger than it has been at any period during the continuance of these rude negotiations. What is at the back of it all? We have a right to assume that, before he committed himself on a line which admits of no retreat, the French Emperor felt sure of the readiness of his army to take the field; and we may infer that he believed Prussia to be isolated in Europe. On no other hypotheses can we account for the violence and insolence of his proceedings. In other words that he has judged this to be a favourable opportunity for "having it out" with Prussia, and that he has determined to go on from provocation to provocation until the Prussians are humbled to the dust or goaded to war. Napoleon can put 500,000 men in the field, and Prussia can lay hands at least on an equal number; but if Austria be in the conspiracy—Count de Grammont has only just come from Vienna—if Austria simply pretends to armed neutrality, the Prussians will have to divide their forces, while the French will operate *en masse*. As they will have to act only on a narrow front from the Moselle to Basle they can overrun the Rhenish provinces up to the fortresses, and stir up the whole French nation to enthusiasm by a showy commencement of the campaign. But we forbear to speculate. It is for the French Emperor to take the next step. By refusing to receive his demand the Prussian King has imposed on Napoleon a burden he never liked, that of coming to a prompt decision. If he acquiesce in the rebuff, the laugh will be against him, and he will forfeit the advantage already won. If he does not acquiesce, he must take some step that will bring on a war. The telegraph may soon bring us the news that a categorical demand requiring a categorical answer, in other words an *ultimatum*, has been addressed to the Court of Berlin; and should that be so there will be war in the beginning of August on the banks of the Rhine. If not, if a way is found to stifle the quarrel for the present, there will still be no more security in Europe. When we pointed out the other day that, the domineering spirit of the French having been revived, Europe would have to dread fresh acts of arrogance, we had no conception that the spirit was already so strong and overbearing. The second and insulting demand to King William shows that the old passion had arrived at a higher pitch than we had supposed, and that it had obtained the mastery in the Council of the Emperor. But Europe has had plenty of warning—twenty years of admonitions more or less direct—and if her people and statesmen are taken by surprise it is their own fault. The Empire always meant *not* Peace, but War.

At a late hour last night we received a telegram announcing that war has actually been declared. It is safe to predict a rapid succession of startling and terrible events.

WHO can doubt now that the "species" makes progress and that we live in a Progressive Age? It has been decided by 450 to 88 that the Pope, exempt from human frailties, is infallible. That is the measure of our progress—backwards. We have retrograded to the age of oracles; instead of an island in the Grecian Archipelago, we have a city in the Italian Peninsula, and instead of a Pythoness we have a Pope. What better evidence could we have of the truth of that great modern doctrine to which we have referred? The cynical philosophers will greet the establishment of the Dogma of Infallibility with all the respect due to such a profound and decisive testimony to the accuracy of their philosophy. Even the exploits of the Indian Government, a striking contributor in the same line, look small beside the stupendous act done at Rome. We, in the name of Progress, are only offering up to that modern deity the sacrifice of our power, by creating discontent throughout the land. Our contributions to the evidence that man is a perfectible animal are pretty nearly limited to the very wise device of rendering a contented people discontented by means of fantastical theories and confiscatory taxes. It is but justice to the Roman gentlemen to say that they know human nature too well to believe in progress, and that they show it by practising on their own credulity and that of man in general. But the striking fact that 450 educated gentlemen believe another gentleman to be incapable of error is none the less a speaking commentary on the cant of the day. Another weighty proof of the high pitch of advancement we have reached, and of the falsity of the strange assertion that what we call civilization is only a veneer, is the just and necessary and noble war which that sun of civilization, *la grande nation*, is about to wage for honour, dynastic needs and —a trifling increase of territory. Verily we are not as our fathers were—we are, we must be—since we say so to one another—a grandly progressive people!

OUR local contemporary is mistaken in announcing new arrangements for the transmission of mails via Brindisi. The postal notification he refers to has been published for many months past.

AT one of the Oxford meetings the Rajah of Kolapoor was present, and of course attracted the attention of the under-graduates, who called for "three cheers for the distinguished stranger with the yellow turban."

THE "Gaulois," according to a London paper, reports a short conversation which took place at Ascot between the Princess of Wales and a French attaché, who was over-elated at the victory of Sornette. "That admirable race, Madame," said he, "revenged us for Waterloo." "True," answered the Princess, "but at Waterloo you ran better still."

THE health of "the Emperor," always interesting, has a special importance at the present critical moment. Just before the mail left a Paris correspondent of the "Lancet" wrote :—

"For the last few days the Emperor has been suffering from a slight attack of gout, and, as usual, the disease was reported to be either of greater intensity or of a different character to what it really was. The delay which occurred in the departure of the Court for St. Cloud gave some colour to this report. The fact is that the Emperor has been affected only with a slight attack of gout, which is now localised in the feet, so that he is compelled to wear very large shoes, and walks with difficulty. His general condition, however, is excellent."

THE "Englishman" has "good authority" for stating that Major-General Donald Stewart has not been offered a command in India, nor has he any intention of returning to this country just at present. According to the same journal an officer of the 107th Regiment has shown such evident signs of mental derangement that he is to be sent home to England at once. A soldier of the 2-19th Regiment, at present quartered in Fort William, was tried, during the past week, by a district court-martial, for writing anonymous letters to the Commander-in-Chief and Brigadier-General Ingall. The sentence will not be known until the proceedings have been confirmed by the Commander-in-Chief.

It appears from a letter, addressed to Mr. Tyrrell, the Secretary to the N. W. Provinces Committee for promoting the scheme of establishing a Civil Service College in England, that the project has come to naught for want of support. The letter says—

"Notwithstanding the valuable support promised to the undertaking by the many distinguished men who had consented to act as Vice-Presidents of the College, the Service as a body has not responded to any liberal degree to the invitations made for subscriptions to the Building Fund. The very lowest sum which, in the judgment of the committee, was necessary for the useful establishment of the college was £10,000, whereas the total amount of the subscriptions obtained is less than £7,000. Under these circumstances the committee have felt that they had no alternative but to abandon the project."

OUR Political Correspondent gives an interesting account of the late conversazione at Mr Pender's house in London. In addition to the telegrams we published at the time, there were the following. It will be seen that there is no answer from President Grant to the Prince of Wales published :—

"FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES TO HIS HIGHNESS THE KHEDIVE.

"Allow me to congratulate your Highness on the completion of a new telegraphic route from England to Egypt. By your assistance you have not only promoted commercial relations between Great Britain and Egypt, but you have carried out the traditional policy of your Highness's rule by facilitating the communication of England with her Eastern Empire."

"FROM THE KHEDIVE TO S. A. LE PRINCE DE GALLES.

"Je remercie votre Altesse Royale pour les félicitations qu'elle daigne m'adresser à l'occasion de la réussite de la nouvelle ligne télégraphique ouverte entre l'Angleterre, l'Egypte, et les possessions Orientales de sa Majesté, relations commerciales desquelles, se développant de plus en plus entre ces pays, ne peuvent que prendre une plus grande extension par la création des nouvelles voies de communication qui sont dues au génie du peuple Anglais. Dans mon désir de faire progresser mon pays je considère comme un dévoir d'augmenter les relations qui nous unissent et de donner de nouvelles preuves de ma vive sympathie à une œuvre dont l'utilité est si universelle.

"ISMAIL.

"Palais del Rasel-tin, Alexandrie, June 23, 1870."

"HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PORTUGAL.

"I offer you my congratulations on the completion of direct telegraphic communication between England and the East by way of Portugal.

"I thank you for the aid your Majesty's Government has rendered to this great enterprise, and trust that by bringing our two countries nearer together in point of time we may cement more closely the old bonds which unite England to Portugal."

"FROM HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF PORTUGAL TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

"Thank you for the good wishes you express towards me in your telegram. Equally I congratulate myself for the completion of the telegraph. "LUIZ."

"FROM HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

"I feel sure you will rejoice with me on the completion this evening of submarine telegraphic communication between Great Britain, America and India."

JOTTINGS FROM EGYPT.

AGAIN there is a report of a long voyage to be made in the East by Prince Napoleon. It is said he will visit the Suez Canal, Réunion, the French establishments in India—(namely, Karikal, Mahé, Chandernagore, and Pondicherry,) —and also Cochin-China. He will, it is added, be commissioned by the French Government to study the present condition of the French colonies and to propose a project for reforming the laws in operation there.

It is proposed, our readers may be aware, to connect Cairo and Ismailia by a canal, which will be called the Canal d'Abbassieh. The works have been commenced and are being pushed forward actively.

The weekly record of vessels entering the Canal is as follows :—

June 23.—French transport Tarn, with 472 soldiers, from Cochin-China to Toulon. Spanish corvette Santa Lucia, from Alexandria to Manilla.

June 25.—English steamer Russia, Law, 1,032 tons, from London to Calcutta. English steamer Lady Clive, Quance, from Bombay to Liverpool. English steamer Collingwood, Bray, from Liverpool to Calcutta. French steamer Donnai (Messageries'), from China and India to Marseilles. English steamer Stowell, Wood, from Bombay to Liverpool. Italian steamer Egitto, Croco, from Bombay to Genoa.

June 26.—French steamer Afrique, Rolland, from Bombay to Marseilles.

June 28.—English steamer Albatross, Hewett from Liverpool to China. English steamer Alice, Ellis, from Bombay to Liverpool.

June 29.—French transport Sarthe, from Toulon to Cochin-China, with 800 soldiers. English steamer Waverley, Boyson, from Liverpool to Calcutta.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

By British Indian Cable.

FINAL REFUSAL OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA TO RECEIVE THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR.

LONDON, 15TH JULY, 11 A.M.

The King of Prussia, while walking in the Kurgarten at Ems on Wednesday afternoon with his Adjutant, was accosted by Benedetti, who endeavoured to force a declaration from him. The King then turned round and ordered his Adjutant to tell Benedetti there was no reply and that he declined to receive him again.

Warlike demonstrations are being made at Berlin.

PARIS, 15TH JULY, MORNING.

No declaration has yet been made in the Chambers.

The French are pushing on military preparations.

WAR DECLARED BETWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSSIA.

PARIS, 15TH JULY, APT.

This afternoon in the Senate and Corps Legislatif the Ministry announced a declaration of war by France against Prussia.

LONDON, 14TH JULY, APT.

THE Liverpool Cotton market to-day was quiet.

Fair Dhollera 7¾d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending 14th July show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes	£11,125,000	Dec.	£375,000
Bills discounted	£18,375,000	,,	£3,000,000
Bullion	£21,000,000	,,	£500,000

The sum of £158,000 was this day paid into the Bank of England.

The Northumberland has arrived from Bombay.

REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

MELBOURNE, 9TH JUNE.

THE Victoria Parliament is now sitting. The estimates are nearly passed.

The sum of £65,000 sterling has been voted for the promotion of immigration.

An International Conference is assembling at Melbourne. New Zealand is to be unrepresented.

A Customs Union has been proposed.

SYDNEY, 10TH JUNE.

The floods here have now ceased.

Challenger is returning to England.

The second mail via San Francisco has arrived safely.

Webb's Pacific Mail line is being agitated. Trade is dull.

The war in New Zealand has ceased. The King's party are threatening Ti Kooti.

ARRIVAL OF THE ENGLISH MAIL OF 24TH JUNE.

THE P. & O. steamer Golconda, Captain Coleman, arrived in harbour at seven o'clock yesterday morning with the English mail of the 24th ultimo. She left Suez at 1 P.M. on the 3rd, reached Aden at 7-5 A.M. on the 8th, and resumed her voyage at 2-40 P.M. the same day. Appended is the list of passengers :—

From Southampton—Mr G H Bolas, Mr Rust, Mrs Russell and infant, Mr Symond's European female servant, three native servants.

From Marseilles—Lieut-Col Mellersh, Capt Bushby, Capt Bell, Mr Macnaghten, Mr Rowland, and Mr Dewar.

From Suez—Mr Tait, and two natives.

From Aden—Three European soldiers, Abdool Rahmon, and Abdool Currim.

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 24TH JUNE.

Two new loans have been brought out since my last, both for small amounts—one of £2,500,000 for Honduras, a 10 per cent. stock at 80; and the other, £1,034,000 for Buenos Ayres, a 6 per cent. stock at 88. Both were promptly subscribed, and command a good premium. One or two other small things of the kind are spoken of, but there is nothing formidable in the shape of foreign loans in prospect, and there is no chance of money being dear from that cause, at least for some time to come. As for a drain of bullion to pay for heavy imports of foreign grain, that, if we are to believe the alarmists, is a highly probable contingency. We are still suffering from drought, which the thunderstorm of last week only partially relieved, and if we have a wheat crop of fine quality, which is possible, we may have a very deficient one in quantity. As for barley and oats their scarcity is taken for granted; the green crops will be very poor; the pastures will be annihilated. Such are the conclusions of the croakers, of which I need only say at present that I totally disagree with them. They absurdly exaggerate the damage as yet done, and they altogether lose sight of certain countervailing advantages—such as, for instance, the excellence of the potato crop, a matter of prime importance in any correct estimate of our food supplies. However, I need not trouble your readers with forecasts about the English harvest, which one day's rain would place beyond reach of sinister forebodings. As respects our stock of bullion it is so large, and the amount held by the Bank of France is so heavy that no conceivable inconvenience can be imagined as at all likely from imports of grain into either country even largely in excess of the formidable totals of the last twelve months.

The money market, therefore, is still very easy, even though Lombard Street is comparatively bare, and almost everybody has to go to the Bank. Mr. Lowe's revenue alterations still show their anticipated results in accumulating cash in the Bank of England at one season and depleting it at another. The extra collections of taxes in the first four months of the year filled the Bank coffers to overflowing, and they will not be emptied, or at least reduced to their normal condition, until the dividends have been paid a fortnight hence. Six millions of cash will thus be released (much of which no doubt is already anticipated in the form of advances), and allowing that a good deal is only changed from one counter to the other in Threadneedle Street, sufficient will still find its way to Lombard Street to restore that equilibrium in the distribution of the money available for lending, which is necessary for the satisfactory accommodation of all classes of borrowers.

About cotton there is not much to say this week, but what there is new is satisfactory. The market has improved in tone within the last few days, and though still quiet, is not much lower in value. The arrivals are free and the shipments from the United States ports are considerable, but as every one feels that we are getting near the end of that source of supply, the disposition to look gloomily on the future is greatly modified. I have never believed in cheap cotton during the present year, and believe in it now as little as ever. It is quite true that we hear unfavourable accounts of the Eastern markets being glutted, but the large contracts still held here by Lancashire manufacturers must cause a brisk consumption of the staple for months to come, while there is no sign that makers will not enter into fresh contracts readily at a slight reduction equivalent to the drop in cotton. There are plenty of orders waiting to be placed, and they will all be arranged ere long at a figure. Of course it is still a matter of doubt whether the manufacturers are making profits or not. Mr. Hornby, one of the members for Blackburn, in a debate in the House of Commons a few nights ago, asserted that trade in Lancashire was worse last month than it had been in the November previous; but mill owners must be deemed to be the best judges of their own interests, and if they did not find it pay, it is inconceivable that they would extend operations as they have lately done. The only real danger under this head always seemed to me to be the chance that the operatives would strike for higher wages. There is a movement for that end now in progress at Bolton, where masters and men appear unable to agree as to an addition of 5 per cent. claimed by the latter, but I have little doubt it will be arranged. It is just possible that the masters are not too anxious to let it be supposed that they are doing a profitable business, lest the operatives should ask a share, and some such feeling may have almost unconsciously influenced the mind of Mr. Hornby in his anti-prosperity speech.

Some discussion has just taken place in Liverpool on the subject of the bad condition in which much of the American cotton arrives, the respective disputants being Neill Brothers & Co., the New Orleans and Liverpool Chambers of Commerce, the Cotton Shippers' Association of New Orleans, and the Cotton Brokers' Association of Liverpool. Neill Brothers maintain that the damage to the cotton is received after it has passed into the hands of the shippers or into too hold of the ship, while the Liverpool people hold that the staple is injured in the hands of the pressers or when left uncovered in the mud at the landing or levée. A conference is spoken of to solve the difficulty.

M. de Lesseps is in England at present, and was entertained at Liverpool yesterday. Efforts are being made to get up some sort of demonstration in his honour here, but there is no sort of enthusiasm on the subject, and I question if anything of note will result.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Apis has arrived at Trieste from your port with 5,243 bales of cotton, 1,920 bales being for Trieste, 428 for Genoa, 125 for Marseilles, and 20 for Odessa. In addition, 730 bales for Liverpool were brought as far as Port Said, and there transhipped into other steamers for England. The Austrian Lloyd's managers anticipate that, by permitting their steamers to take cargo for other European ports than Trieste, they will always secure a full cargo for at least the greater part of the voyage homewards, and thus do away with the threatened competing line between Odessa and Bombay. Probably if the Russian cotton-spinners found that their cotton came as quickly and safely, by transhipment at Port Said as by direct transport, they would consider the facility sufficient; but should they, to ensure safety and speed, start a line between that port and Odessa, why not go a little further and prolong the voyage to Bombay? The Austrian Lloyd's don't seem to see that their principle cuts two ways; if it is good for them, it is almost equally so for a Russian Lloyd's company which could take cargo on moderate terms for any part of the Continent and transfer it at Port Said. The only disadvantage under which the latter would lie would be that its voyages would be less frequent than the commercial intercourse between Trieste and the East enables the Austrian Lloyd's to arrange.

A dividend of 4 per cent., free of income-tax, for the half year ending the 30th instant, is announced by the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China.

The Bank of England and Mr. Robert Lowe have arranged between them a reform of a very useful character in connection with our light gold coinage. Hitherto the Mint, though it sends out sovereigns and half-sovereigns stamped of a standard fineness, has not been allowed to take them back, when reduced in weight by wear and tear, even at their actual weight as standard gold. The actual process has been that the banks, public companies, silversmiths and others, who happen to accumulate light gold in certain quantities after a time take it to the Bank of England, which allows them at the rate of £3-17-6½ an ounce, then melts it into gold bars and takes it in that shape to the Mint, receiving value at the rate of £3-17-10½ per ounce, in new sovereigns. The Bank of England pays for the bar gold it purchases at the rate of £3-17-9 per ounce, as your readers I daresay know from personal experience in many cases. Thus both on bar gold and on light coin it has a profit, but in each case the difference is hardly more than a fair return for the advance of capital, trouble, loss in assaying, and other items. On the 28th April last the Governor and Deputy Governor addressed a letter to Mr. Lowe, in which, after pointing out the inconvenience of the existing practice, they suggest that the Mint should be authorised to take light gold coin on the same terms as those on which it takes bar gold of exactly the same fineness—that is, £3-17-10½ per ounce. To this proposal the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in a letter dated on Tuesday last, consented, stating that they would instruct the Mint to receive all light sovereigns and half-sovereigns, coined at the Mint or any of its branches which may be imported in parcels of not less than £100 nominal amount, as if they were bar gold, and to deliver new gold coins in exchange for them by weight at the Mint rate of £3-17-10½ per ounce. The new arrangement is to come into operation on the 1st July. The effect will be that the Bank will now pay the public the same price for light coined gold as for gold in bars—namely, £3-17 9 per ounce, retaining 1½ d. per ounce for its trouble and expenses. It is anticipated that this will gradually withdraw much of that mass of light gold which is now in circulation, estimated by Professor Jevons and others at a third of the total amount. It will certainly do so, though not quite by the mode some people suppose. The actual efficient agents in the change will be the Banks. Hitherto if a man paid in, say, fifty sovereigns to his account at his banker, the cashier weighed them *en masse* as a rule, and the surplus weight of single heavy sovereigns counterbalances the deficit in light pieces. Now and then if the official's eye caught a coin that seemed specially light, he rejected the sinner, or took it at a discount of 4d. Then it was clipped and sent to the melting pot, from which it emerged like a Phœnix, forming part of a bar, and then by and bye re-visited the walks of commerce in the shape of a bran new sovereign. But the Banks, stimulated by the additional reward per ounce, will instruct their cashiers to be less critical in their selections, so that much more light gold will be taken by them, and there will be smaller ris

SIR BARTLE FRERE ON PUBLIC WORKS IN INDIA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

On Wednesday afternoon, the 22nd of June 1870, Sir Bartle Frere, G.C.S.I., K.C.B., late Governor of Bombay, delivered an address at a meeting of the Society of Arts, in their Rooms, John Street, Adelphi, London, upon the state of the Public Works in India, and the mode in which that part of the public service in our Indian Empire is administered. The chair was taken by the Right Hon'ble Lord Lyveden. Several native Indians of distinction were present. Amongst the general company were Sir Thomas Bazley, M.P., Colonel Ameotts, M.P., Mr. Hepworth Dixon, Colonel Pitt Kennedy, Sir Arthur Cotton, Mr. Chadwick, C.B., Mr. Fitzwilliam, Mr. W. Tayler, Mr. Prichard, &c.

Sir Bartle Frere commenced by defining what public works are—giving the English, Irish, French, and Indian definitions, and laying down the proposition that public works are all works constructed with funds wholly or in part derived from public taxation, or from private funds, for the use of which the public pays interest in money or concessions of public rights. He then pointed out that there were distinctions between remunerative and unremunerative works, but on these he would not dwell. He would ask those who heard him to look upon public works simply in the light of what the Government of a civilized country was bound to do for its subjects in the way of works intended for the benefit of those subjects. With respect to the financial urgency of the question of public works in India at present, they had been told on the best authority that this was one of those questions which had brought about a financial crisis in that country, and which has attracted the attention of all connected with India. It had been said that the public works in India could have been carried out without the aid of the public taxes; but perhaps he might say a word or two upon the insufficiency of the outlay, vast as it was, when compared with the wants of the country. He saw around him in that room many gentlemen who were acquainted with India in one or other of its various provinces, and yet withal he doubted whether there was any one present who could put his hand upon his heart and say that the part of India he especially knew was adequately provided with public works (cheers)—or that he saw his way at present to provide—that particular province with public works, except by some extraordinary demand upon the public purse. (Hear, hear.) Here was a country with vast resources, with a largely increasing revenue, fast getting into the insolvent court on account of its public works. The difficulty of understanding this would disappear if they could compare what was the charge for public works in India as compared with the whole of the area of England. There was yet another point upon which he must dilate, although it was one upon which he had no doubt very many gentlemen present could be eloquent upon, and with some reason. He referred to the waste which was charged against their public works. They were told the administration of public works in India was a very wasteful administration. He much feared there was considerable ground for this charge. (Hear, hear.) He was afraid they wasted money, and he was sure they wasted time, and wasted energy and heart, which were worth more than either of the former, and therefore he would concede this part of the argument, and ask them to take the ground that there was a considerable waste, which he did not pretend to say he should undertake to remove, and which he thought it would take an abler man than himself to have corrected within the course of any one generation. He would consider it rather as the inevitable consequence connected with their position in India—that they could not do things quite as economically, or make money go quite as far as people north of the Tweed would, or as people in some places south of the Tweed which he knew would. (Laughter.) He must also concede the amount which was lost in the way of delay. This might appear to be comprised in what was lost in the waste of time, but he thought it deserved a few words to itself, because they were very often apt to suppose, in dealing with questions of public works in India, that the delay of a few years did not signify very much with respect to the completion of a work. Such at least was the view taken of the matter, but it did not agree with the practice of men connected with works of public utility in this country. It always seemed to him one of the most striking things connected with their Indian administration, that when they resolved to have a road made or to have a work of public utility executed, they did not recognise the enormous importance of getting it done as speedily as possible. (Cheers.) He did not propose, except incidentally, to submit to the notice of the meeting any nostrum for avoiding delays for the future; but he trusted that under the system he was about to propose there would be much less waste, and, above all, much less delay. There was another change which had been made, viz., the tendency to constant change of plan or system. Men who were fresh from India and men who had left it for years agreed upon this, and marvelled at the changes which had been made from time to time in the plans of administration they had been used to consider the most essential. In this also he must allow judgment to go by default, because he did not pretend to estimate the matter less than those who had cried out most loudly against the system of change. But he must ask to what that fickleness of purpose in a very great and powerful Government—responsible in all other respects for its tenacity of purpose—was to be attributed? That brought him to what he would suggest for their consideration, and he must ask them upon this, as upon other points, not to expect him to go too much into logical proofs of what he said, but to take his assertion for what it was worth as the assertion of one who had given considerable attention during many years to this subject, and merely to take for granted what he stated for the present until they had time to look at it more closely. In that sense he would tell them very briefly what was the principal cause of those evils to which he had referred, namely, the very insufficiency of the means used, and the very great fickleness of purpose, the waste of money and the waste of time with which this system was charged. And he thought they would find that in these circumstances, no spending authority—no authority who had the power to spend money, except in the case of railways—had any direct interest in economy. (Cheers.) Now that might seem a very simple statement, and it might seem one which was open to considerable question as to its accuracy; but he should ask them, in the first place, to consider, as men of business—supposing it were true they could not account for all the phenomena with which they had to deal—if there was any man of business present who thought he could enforce economy unless the authority who was entrusted with the spending of the money had some very considerable direct interest in economy? (Hear, hear.) If he thought so, he must be a man having different views of business from those of any man he (Sir Bartle Frere) had heretofore met. He could not help thinking that if they conceded that point, they would think it an all-sufficient explanation of this peculiarity of which they had been speaking. And now for the proof. They were aware of course in a general way of the mode in which almost all the public works were executed in India. They were aware that they were very seldom executed at the cost of or by those who were expected directly to benefit by them. Those who had the direction of the expenditure were generally men who came to the country but for a very brief period of their active life, and who might go away before they could expect personally to benefit much by the works with which they were connected. It was very rarely given to any person in India to travel by a road any distance, with the designing or construction of which he himself had anything to do. It was still more uncommon for a man to travel a long road for which he had to pay much. He thereof asked them whether it was not desirable to get a man who was spending the money to have at the same time a direct interest in making the money go as far as possible. (Hear, hear.) No doubt they found in this country men who were the employers of architects and engineers regardless of expense, sometimes for many years together. The country was seized with a mania for spending money, but hitherto the fit had never lasted for more than two or three years, and they often had to pay for it by a remembrance not soon to be forgotten. The case was entirely different in India. He would give them, by way of illustration, the history of a great public work which was to be carried out under the present system in India. Let them suppose it was a road 200 or 300 miles long, opening up a new district. There was no difficulty in fixing upon a district in India where such a work was proposed. Then somebody—generally a foreigner, who came to the country from a distance, who knew that his tenure of office in his province was likely to be limited to three years or less—proposed that a road should be made. He then consulted the wisest and most experienced of the inhabitants of the country, and he found that they generally supported his views as soon as they understood what a road really meant—because he might remind them that there were many very large provinces in India where it was yet necessary to explain to the natives of the province how a road would be cut as compared with the ordinary surface of the country. They were probably aware that from one end of India to the other there was, up to 35 years ago, no better mode of travelling over the whole surface of the country than there would be now of travelling over portions of Windsor Park, where there were no roads at present. A man might have lived and run about upon the grounds and in the house of his forefathers, but they took a long time to explain to him what a road was, but when it was explained, he never knew a native farmer or villager who was not as enthusiastic about roads and bridges as the youngest engineer. (Laughter.) And he must say, without any depreciation of his own country, that he had met agricultural and commercial people of India who were more intelligent than the people of their old-fashioned country. (Cheers.) Well, after a time, the satrap of the district got hold of an engineer, and told him he was to survey a road of from 300 to 400 miles long, and to send him in a plan and estimate of the cost. In this part of the business there is certainly no unnecessary delay or waste of time, because any engineer who happened to be present would, he was certain, bear him out that the most patient satrap asked to have a survey of a long road in one-tenth of the time it would be necessary to get a complete and accurate account of what was the best line of road throughout the country. (Hear, hear.) He need not tell them that the consideration of a great many questions is necessary to enable one man to devise a good road through a new country. He saw present a friend of his who commenced a very useful road, and in a fortnight after he had heard the road was made. But then that gentleman had Lord Dalhousie at his back, and he had a most complete knowledge of his subject and an entire love for it. Now, he should ask Colonel Pitt Kennedy whether, in his experience of public works in India, he had met any engineer who was allowed a fair time to mature his plans before he put his spade into the ground? The plan was drawn out, and then commenced the agitation to get the plan and estimates approved. They must recollect it was not one satrap but a dozen who were knocking at the door—who were asking every one of the Proconsuls, who were distributed over India to the number of 8 or 10, to take up their pet projects. It required no small amount of policy and energy to get any particular plan taken up by the head of the Government of the province. When the plans are approved by the Governor, then comes the difficulty—a pure English difficulty—of getting the plans and estimates into the Budget. They might know that though the Government of India was charged with being too extravagant, still, for years past, it had adopted a very decided plan of putting some bridle upon its own desire for expenditure in this respect. At the commencement of each Session, each provincial Governor gave an approximate notion to the financial department of the Government of India as to the sum which should probably be allowed to that province for public works, and he believed he might say, without any exaggeration, that throughout India every Governor of a province was besieged with at least five times as many applications to get projects into the Budget as could possibly be entertained. Then one satrap hears his favourite plan has got in. Another post tells him it is possible it is passed. But let them suppose the plan and estimate were budgetted, put down for a certain sum, approved, sanctioned, and sealed by the Government of India, and that a certain sum was to be spent upon the plan, and as speedily as possible, as one might suppose. But this was by no means the case. There was a certain sum—but a very small sum—set aside to be laid out upon the work, so that it became impossible for the engineer to push it on within the next twelve months. In this way the matter went on, and sometimes there was an additional grant made in the Budget of the year, and sometimes there was not; and so the work dragged on in this way until at last it was completed—almost invariably by some one different from any of the persons who originated or designed it. Now, he should like to ask any gentleman present who had been connected with the administration of large works of public utility in this country, how it was possible that under such a system there should not be immense waste and immense delay, and that all the evils to which he had referred should not be found to exist in a very extraordinary degree? (Cheers.) If he had made this plain to them, they would have anticipated him as to what was the cardinal evil of the present system of their public works in India—an evil which was not due to any one individual, and he doubted whether it was in the power of any one individual to correct—but which could only be explained by the vague phrase, "the fault of the system." It was a system which in fact made all statesmanship and good administration connected with the department of public works and in what? In the power of stoppage—in the power of cutting down—in the power of impeding. A good administrator, a good statesman, connected with the public works, was not the man who could get the most useful works undertaken and push them to a conclusion to the great advantage of the country. The best man in the department of public works—best according to the inevitable judgment of his official superiors—was the man who was most adroit in finding objections and stopping works; and this arose, be it observed, not from any wish *à priori* to stop public works, but because the crush of public works calling for examination was so great that statesmanship was best shown in keeping back most of the crowd of persons pressing into the narrow opening which was left. And so long as this continued he thought they would agree with him that it was nonsense to find fault with this or that individual or with this or that part of the system, but that there must be something in the system radically wrong—or, as he submitted it to them, the system must be radically unsound. (Cheers.) There was another cause for the evils he had attempted to describe. That was a cause which also was not traceable to any one individual, and which, like the other, he could only attribute to the system. But it was one which admitted of a remedy, as in the former case, and admitted, as he thought, of an easy remedy. It was the distance of all control, owing to erroneous centralization, so that no one could be trusted on the system of checks which became necessary. He would briefly explain what he meant by this. To centralization itself it would not be for him to offer any objection. All he objected to was ruinous, inefficient centralization, and he contended, whether in public works or finance, those who were interested in remedying the evils of the present system did not desire to destroy centralization, but to make it a true centralization, and not a sham centralization. (Hear, hear.) He should only ask them to consider, as they were rather pressed for time, one or two points connected with this question of centralization. In the first place to consider the distances in India, and then the men they were asked to trust. The present system was one in which, in any small district, an engineer officer proposed a work which was afterwards revised by another officer 100 or 200 miles distant—then again by another officer who was perhaps 400 or 500 miles distant—and then again by another officer who was perhaps 1,000 or 1,100 miles distant, and then by another who was perhaps 7,000 or 8,000 miles distant. (Hear, and laughter.) He would ask them to consider whether it might be three, four, five, or six grades through which this public work had to go—whether they had any chance of getting anything like that with which they had started. If the work which was begun was a difficult work, and a superior man was employed to design it, and if he required assistance, as was often the case, he had the best possible advice given to him before the work was designed. But after that all these changes and steps through which the work went—its reference from one man of a particular qualification to another man of precisely the same qualification, and from him to another man of a like qualification, and from him to two or three others, none of them differing with the exception that there might be five or ten of them of different standing in the army—but beyond this there was absolutely no difference—in all those stages through which the work was obliged to filter—if any one followed out this system in this country, he asked them, what would be the fate of the public works in it?—what, he asked, would be the fate of a public work in England, if, for instance, an engineer of ten years' standing proposed a road from Bristol into Devonshire, and that was revised by another man of twelve years' standing in London, and it was again revised by another man of fifteen years' standing at Paris, and after him by a man of twenty years' standing at Constantinople—what hope could they have of that work being carried out efficiently? (Hear, hear.) The result of all this was, that all through the Indian service no engineer was trusted in the way men of business in England trusted their engineers. There was nothing of the kind—nothing approaching to the system of trust and confidence which existed between employers and the employed in England. Here there was one man who held the purse-strings, and who had no professional connection with the man who designed the work; and the man who designed the work enjoyed the full confidence of his employer. Nothing of the kind existed in India. There was an attempt at check, but a most inefficient one it was, and the only wonder was that, with all this, the honour of the service remained so high as it stood. That, however, was explained by the simple fact that it was not the man who was doubted, but the system. (Cheers.) In no case did the superintending officer entertain the slightest doubt of the personal honour of his subordinate. Such cases were extremely rare—rarer in India than in this country. (Hear.) But it was a part of the system. They might say this was not very creditable to the Indian Government, but he would remind them of one point—that this whole question of public works with which, in this country, they had had to deal since the days of their Edwards and their Henrys, had grown up in India within the last 35 years. He saw many gentlemen present who were his seniors in the Indian service—hale and hearty men still—and yet they could recollect the time when no mail traveller in any part of India knew anything in the shape of a mail road, except one mail road which went 75 miles. That was the case 35 years ago. He was not sure whether the mails from Calcutta to Barrackpoor—a distance of 16 miles—were carried on anything but men's heads at that time. But, with this exception, horses, carriages, or carts for carrying the ordinary mails were unknown in India, and this whole question of made roads and railroads had grown up absolutely within the lifetime of most of the gentlemen there present. (Hear, hear.) During that time they had had very important changes in the general policy of England with regard to public works. In the first ten years of the 35 there was no system. It formed no part of the business of the Government to do what they had all got so used to hear about—develope the resources of India. That was a duty which had been imposed upon the administration of India within the last 35 years, and although Englishmen in times past used an old-fashioned phrase about thinking it their duty to govern the country for the advantage of the country in which they lived and to which they came, still all the plans, talk, and action for developing the resources of India had taken place since the Charter Act of 1832, and, for many years after that time, the thing was done fitfully, and rather as a matter of taste than as a matter of duty. They would recollect that a man who was a statesman, the late Sir Robert Grant, went out to India after the passing of the Charter Act, and was absolutely shocked at the state in which he found the public works of the country; and he was one of the first who gave a real, efficient, and statesman-like direction to the desire to do our duty by India by giving to India such public works as she required. He was happy to see present a gentleman who proposed the first railway in India, and who was, he was happy to see, still a hale, hearty, and extremely active man; and he thought his friend would bear him out when he said that at the time when he proposed his first railway there was not a thought of a permanent system of railways or of any public work in India, but that everything was left to private enterprise. Well, he did not know what had come over England or what had changed the current of her thought, but it was certain that about ten years ago a great change came over the views of England, which was followed by people in India. It might have been owing to the Crimean war, and it might have been perhaps owing to the very great success of a very despotic Government across the Channel—a success as it appeared at that time; but there grew up in this country, and then grew up in India, a disposition to do everything through the Government, and leave nothing to private enterprise. For the last ten years the Government had not only absorbed all private enterprise, as far as it was fairly private enterprise, but that policy had come to be regarded as an axiom, and he hoped it would not be deemed heresy to question that the Government should have acted in this way with regard to private enterprise. There were then three changes: for 10 years there was no system—for 15 years the whole business was to be entrusted to private enterprise—and for the remaining ten years nothing trusted to private enterprise, but, on the contrary, a system of Cæsarism was observed—everything to be done by the Government. Now he would briefly state the results, and leave the meeting to judge how far it was practicable for this state of things to remain in existence. He would tell them what was the rule which was laid down in this regard for the future—and the rule was not one of his devising, but one eloquently advocated by Mr. Sumner Maine in the Legislative Council of Calcutta—and that was, that the Government should have a share in the construction and management of all works which were of such magnitude as to affect the public interests, or to control private rights by establishing a virtual monopoly; and that this share should be represented is this way—that Government should be called upon to find a portion of the capital, and so be associated with the management. This, as Mr. Maine said, would leave no railway, canal, water or gas company, or scheme for drainage, which affected the comfort of a large body of the community, and established a virtual monopoly, to unassisted private enterprise. He would associate the Government with it in some way or other, but he would in no case endeavour to take the whole burden upon the Government. He would endeavour to associate, as was done in this country in some of its best public works, as closely as he could, those who were personally and pecuniarily interested in the matter with the Government. The question of control of course carried with it that of capital. Then came the question how was the public capital to be provided, and this lay at the root of their financial difficulty in India; and it was, after all, the most important question, financially speaking, connected with the subject. They could continue the present absence of all system, and he doubted whether that would find many advocates. (Hear, hear.) If they proposed to do the whole work by means of the surplus revenue of India, that of course had many advocates, but he doubted whether any man in his senses would say he could do all that India required out of the surplus revenue of India. Believing that to be an untenable proposition, he should say no more on the subject. (Hear.) If they did neither of these two things they must come to borrowing in some shape or other. He could not help thinking the question had been fully considered, and to his mind sufficiently solved in this country. If he went to any of their great cities—the cities where the commercial element had perhaps its best development—what did he find? He found magnificent halls of justice, spacious and commodious markets; and if he inquired how all this had been done, he was told they were public works, and he found that a body which represented the local government of that place had provided those works, those market places, those gaols, and other works of the kind, by borrowing money under the authority of Acts of Parliament, under conditions which bound the tax-payers and the rate-payers of that part of the country to pay a particular sum in excess of the ordinary interest on capital raised, by which the loan was extinguished in a few years. (Hear, hear.) The system seemed to be thoroughly understood and acted upon, and there was really no objection to it either financially or commercially. The work was well done as any one could see. It was promptly done, and done, he would venture to say, in a way which those who were interested in the public works of India would like to see carried out in that country. He also found how the large landed proprietors in England and Ireland improved their estates. What did the owner do? Very often he borrowed of himself, but a plan had been tried with the greatest success by which Parliament from time to time placed in the hands of Commissioners a certain sum which was lent out on trust to country gentlemen, who laid out upon their estates such sums as they required, and which they had to pay back to the nation within a given time. Here there were two instances—one followed by the great landed proprietors of England and Ireland, and the other followed by some of the greatest commercial centres of England, and in both cases the work was done under the sanction of Parliament, and under conditions which enabled the Minister of the day to at once lay his finger upon the person responsible for any malversation. (Hear, hear.) He would ask gentlemen whether it was possible for a man to expend money wrongfully upon a market-place in Manchester, Bolton, or Liverpool, or upon an estate in Buckinghimshire or Galway, say to the amount of £10,000, without being certain of being brought to justice? That was a state of things for which they had no parallel in India, but one which was most desirable for that country. (Hear.) Therefore the plan he should propose was this—a plan not now proposed for the first time, but submitted many years ago by him, viz.:—that Parliament should appoint a commission which should have power to apply a large sum—several millions sterling, to be raised on loan in England—to public works in India; the sums to be advanced for specific works on the application of the local government, and on their engagement to repay such loan with interest by annual instalments. (Cheers.) It might be asked, "Why have a commission?" "Why not have the present Council of India?" or, "Why not have the Government of India?" The chief reason was that a commission would be more directly responsible to Parliament than the Council of India could be. He would mention a further reason why this power should not be entrusted to the Council of India as it at present existed, and that was that they wanted a real man of business to be entrusted with the care of money in the Council of India. Again, it might be said why should all this be done by Act of Parliament? Because Parliament virtually holds the purse-strings of the nation. However they might talk about the Government and Council of India, it was Parliament which held the purse-strings, and the only way to have the whole matter treated in a business-like way was to ask Parliament to turn its attention to this subject for a few nights, and devise some means of doing—and it would not be difficult, because he believed Parliament had in operation Acts in which a few alterations were only necessary—all that was desirable to be done for the great departmental branches of the Government of India. Again, it might be said, why not leave this question to be settled by the local governments of India? Well, he would ask them to consider what the local governments of India were. Under one name or another there were some 8 or 10 local governments, but the smallest of them was a government which ruled over a larger area than that of one of the minor kingdoms of Europe, which had more to do, with all the limitations and all the contractions of their power—who exercised more control over the people under them, and more power for mischief—than almost any minor Government of Europe he could name. He would ask them if a Government to whom they entrusted the lives and liberties and well-being of several millions of men—if they were not fit to divide upon works which were really necessary for those people—what question could they imagine that Government was fit to consider? He did not admit, for one moment, that there was any inefficient Government in India. Any Government in India, past or present, be it autocratic or in the form of a Governor in Council, had been proved a practically efficient Government; and he believed he spoke with the utmost confidence, there was no part of the administration that could be more entrusted to the Government than that of saying on their immediate responsibility what works were needed for the country. They might ask him, why should a large sum be required; his reply was, that anything short of a large sum would be useless, considering the enormous extent of the country. He assured the meeting that he had not half exhausted what he had to say. He hoped, however, if he had made any impression upon public men, especially those connected with India, in the Government and outside the Government, and those who were connected with the industrial classes of this country, that they would ponder upon the very simple plan which he had laid before them, which had no pretensions to originality, and that they would give to it due weight, and that if there was anything in it which struck them, they would let him hear from them now or at some future time. There was only one point, in conclusion, to which he would beg their attention, and that was, that all who had anything to say to the election of members of Parliament would impress upon their representatives the fact that it was with them, and with no intermediate authority, the Government of India rested. (Loud cheers.) He had laid before them what he believed was one of the last and would be the most successful experiments for aiding Parliament in the discharge of its duty towards India. He had no wish to depreciate the duties of the Government of India, but he would ask all who heard him to demand of Parliament to look this question in the face, and do what was necessary for the good government of India. What was necessary at the present dead-lock was not an oiling of the machinery, or the substitution of any other machinery, but the addition of a very simple piece of machinery to do the work which was now not done at all, nor done upon any system which was trusted, and with regard to which Parliament inquired nothing, knew nothing, and provided nothing. (Cheers.) What he had proposed could only be done by means of borrowed capital. That capital could neither be borrowed nor properly disbursed by the present machinery connected with the Government of India. It was, he held, the bounden duty of Parliament, as the only ultimate referee in this matter, to provide that machinery for the benefit of India. (Cheers.)

The Noble Chairman said they must be all obliged to Sir Bartle Frere for his able and exhaustive address. He hoped they should soon have an opportunity, when the Duke of Argyll brought forward his Indian Budget in the House of Lords, of discussing this question.

A unanimous vote of thanks was then accorded to Sir Bartle Frere, and the debate was adjourned for a fortnight.

BOMBAY.

Bombay Association.—We hear that Mr. Junardhun Succaram Gadgil, editor of the *Indu Prakash* newspaper, has been appointed to act for Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee as secretary to the Bombay Association.

Death from Drowning.—A Coroner's jury was held yesterday at Khetwady concerning the death of Baba-Jee Soobhana, a barber, who, in the opinion of the jury, came to his death by accidentally drowning in a well.

Mr. T. C. Anstey.—We believe that Mr. T. C. Anstey, barrister-at-law, proceeds to Allahabad to-day, where he is to be engaged in some important case. After the termination of the case the learned gentleman will proceed to Calcutta, where he intends to practise—temporarily or permanently we do not know.

Ruttnagherry.—From the weather report of the Ruttnagherry Collectorate for the fortnight ending 30th June, we see that the fall of rain was favorable. In some talookas the transplanting of Durkus and rice crops had been commenced, and in others the crops were in a good state. Small-pox prevailed in almost all the talookas. In other respects the state of public health was good.

The late Suspicious Death at the Colaba Asylum.—The visitors of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum have received an order from Government through Mr. Connon, Chief Magistrate of Police, to conduct an enquiry into all the circumstances connected with the late death of a lunatic at the Colaba Asylum from his ribs having been broken. The enquiry will commence to-day.

High Court Decree.—In the High Court yesterday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Green, a summary suit was brought by Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell & Co. against Champsey Gungadhur & Co., to recover Rs. 1,611, due on a bill of exchange. Mr. Cooper appeared for the plaintiffs; some of the defendants appeared and admitted the debt, but said they had filed their schedules in the Insolvency Court. Decree was given for the amount with interest and costs, execution to be stayed if the schedules were filed.

STEAMER REPORT.

Galle, 15th July, 12 Noon.—H. M.'s Nassau sailed for Java last evening.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 15th July, 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 11th July, 5-25 P.M.; via Turkey, 12th July, 5-20 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 13th July, 6-55 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line interrupted.

Kussmore, 15th July, 8-50 A.M.—Office opened this day.

ARRIVAL OF H. M. S. FORTE.

H. M. S. Forte, Commodore Sir Leopold G. Heath, arrived in Bombay harbour from Trincomalee yesterday afternoon. The voyage occupied thirty-five days, and during that time fine weather was experienced. On 20th June, the Forte spoke the ship Ophelia, from Bombay to Liverpool, in lat. 4·8 S., long. 64·49 E., and on the 12th inst. the s.s. Brazilian, also from Bombay to Liverpool, in lat. 10·47 N., long 68·0 E. We may here mention that H. M. S. Nymph is expected to arrive to-day or to-morrow.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—15TH JULY, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 15th July, 10-35 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 4 hours 10 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 11th July, 8-24 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 85 hours 46 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 15th July, 11-45 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 30 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 14th to 9 P.M. of the 15th July is as follows:—

To Bombay		Max.	Min.
From	Kurrachee	0 39	0 5
,,	Calcutta	11 28	0 36
,,	Madras	14 56	0 11
,,	Galle	22 18	3 35

COTTON FRAUDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Peculiar evils require particular remedies, and though the following suggestions may be considered stringent, allow me to make them:—

1st.—Let Banks insist that firms, to whom they advance on cotton, declare that the cotton is on board and the quality as described on the invoice.

2nd.—This the firm could do by insisting on the native shipper that the cotton should be *seen* and *shipped* on board by their own muccadum.

3rd.—As this gentleman's account is generally on the right side, the firm would not object to make themselves responsible on his declaration.

It seems to stand to reason that the firm should insist that their muccadum who presses and ships their own cotton should at any rate inspect and ship cotton on which advances are made.

This would put a stop to the objectionable practice of a native shipping cotton, and running about to find who would give him the highest advance on cotton never seen.

If the Banks would adopt this plan, it would put an end to a quantity of low native consignments, an end devoutly wished for by most of the European firms, for while natives receive full advances on *any sort* of cotton, they will not care to take prices on the Green, which would leave a satisfactory margin to shippers. Moreover, the native mind loves procrastination, and by shipping himself he puts off the evil day of reckoning some months, at the end of which he perhaps bolts.

Yours, &c.,

"HAPPY THOUGHT."

14th July.

SHIPPING.

The ship Maria Hay, 924 tons, Captain John Jones, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Coupland & Co.

The ship Mary Mildred, 460 tons, Captain McNeil, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice and gunnies. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. J. P. Cornforth & Co.

The ship Quorn, 1,243 tons, Captain F. G. Bond, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 6,774 bales of cotton, 182 bales of wool, 375 cwts. of horns, and 210 cwts. of coir yarn.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Fifth Sunday after Trinity, 17th July, 1870.

St. Thomas's Cathedral, Fort.

7-30 A.M.—Holy Communion, 1st celebration.

11 A.M.—Morning Prayer, Holy Communion 2nd celebration and Sermon. Hymn 320.

5-30 P.M.—Litany.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 137 195, and 11.

The Offertories to be devoted as usual.

St. John's Church, Colaba.

11 A.M.—Litany, Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 2, 163.

6 P.M.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 156 "O Paradise," and 16.

Offertory in evening for Choir Fund.

Holy Trinity Church, Sonapore.

7-30 A.M.—Celebration of Holy Communion.

11 A.M.—Matins. Hymns 20 (Morn of morns!), and 181 (Soldiers of Christ, arise).

6 P.M.—Evensong with Sermon. Hymns 175 (Oft in danger, oft in woe), 176 (Far from my heavenly home), and 326 (Hark, hark, my soul!)

Collections for Church expenses.

THE HINDOO BURNING GROUND.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 15th July.

To Venayekrow Jugonathjee Sunkersett, Esq., and other Trustees of the Hindoo Burning Ground at Sonapoor.

Gentlemen,—In my letter to your address, No. 1609 of 26th April, I drew your attention to the condition of the Hindoo Burning Ground at Sonapoor, and called upon you to erect a proper wall, and otherwise to put it into good order.

Shortly after this letter Mr. Venayekrow Sunkersett called on me and informed me that, having consulted the Health Officer, he was about to call for tenders to build a wall of suitable height. The advertisement duly appeared, and in the meantime a most miserable canvas screen was erected, which has never sufficed to screen the funeral pyres from the sight of passers-by.

I find on personal inspection to-day not only that no steps whatever have as yet been taken to erect the wall, but that the condition of the whole yard is inexpressibly filthy.

I cannot believe that the various Hindoo communities of Bombay, numbering more than half a million, are unable to find funds for the proper and decent cremation of their dead—still less do I believe that the leaders of those communities can be aware of the condition of the Burning Ground—which I distinctly affirm to be disgraceful to them all.

Be this as it may, I must do my duty if the Trustees will not do theirs, and I now give you notice that if measures are not taken within the next 15 days, not only to enclose the Burning Ground as it should be enclosed, but also to level metal and otherwise to put it in a clean and respectable condition, I shall proceed under the Municipal Act to take measures for closing the Burning Ground altogether.

I beg to inform you that I have placed this letter at the disposal of the press, and—I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

A. CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, 15th July 1870.

BRUTAL MURDER OF A WIFE.

CONFIRMATION OF SENTENCE OF DEATH.

In the Appellate Side of the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Gibbs and the Hon. Mr. Justice Melvill disposed of a horrible case of murder on the 14th inst. At a Court of Criminal Sessions held at Canara before Mr. A. L. Spens, acting Session Judge, Antone Francisco, a Christian Seedee, aged thirty years, committed for trial by Mr. R. B. Candy, magistrate full-power in the district of Canara, was charged with having on or about the 2nd May last caused the death of his wife Barkelee. The following was the Session Judge's finding on the evidence:—

The accused at the bar stands charged under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code with murder, in that he caused the death of his wife Barkelee, and pleads not guilty. The evidence goes to show that on the morning of the 2nd May 1870, accused got up and went into the yard before his house, and found that some fowls, which he had ordered his wife to shut up, were at large. He became angry and demanded of his wife why she had disobeyed him and ordered her to catch the fowls. She replied that she could not catch them, but that in all probability he would be able to do so if he threw down some grain. Barkelee was on her bed when she said this, and had not apparently got up for the day. Her child was also with her on the bed. During the discussion about the fowls, the child, a girl of about six years old, went out to play;—at the same time accused entered his house and struck his wife Barkelee several severe blows on the head with a heavy axe, and some blows with a sickle. He broke her left leg below the knee, broke a small bone of her right leg, and gave her some minor blows on the left wrist and back of the right hand; and then seems to have deliberately ripped her up the middle with the sickle, the point of the sickle passing into the peringum and creating upwards a deep wound. These wounds were apparently deliberately inflicted, for it is in evidence that deceased's mother when she heard her daughter's cries, rushed into the house, threw her arms around her daughter as she was sitting on the bed, and begged accused not to strike her any more. Accused, however, not heeding her, turned her out of the house, and returned himself to wound his wife as viciously as before. The mother had seen accused strike her daughter one blow on the head with his axe. After being turned out of the house, she says she was unable to further interfere through distress and fear. Her grandson, however, an intelligent boy of about six or seven years old, applied his eye to a hole in the tattie wall of the hut; and says he saw accused beat his wife "many times" with his axe and then run away. The woman witness is Juanee and her grandson witness Baba. Accused is Juanee's son-in-law and Baba's uncle. There are no other witnesses to this brutal assault. The little girl abovementioned apparently saw nothing and was too young to give evidence. There were no other witnesses present at all on the spot. Accused's house and witness Juanee's house stand alone in the jungle, and the nearest houses five hundred paces off. About twenty-four minutes after accused had thus treated his wife, Juanee's son, Nicolas, came home. He and his mother found Barkelee covered with wounds and senseless. Nicolas at once gave information at the nearest police station and the officer in charge immediately accompanied Nicolas back to Barkelee's house. Next day the sub-magistrate and chief constable came to Herraguddy and removed Barkelee to the Civil Hospital, Sirsy. The evidence of Luxmon Shivram, hospital assistant of Sirsy, who saw Barkelee the day after the assault, describes her condition, and affirms that the wounds inflicted were more than sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death. This witness in the exercise of his discretion thought it necessary to have her leg amputated, and the nearest person capable of performing the operation was the sub-assistant surgeon at Compta. He could not leave his duties and therefore Barkelee was sent to Compta, and from thence she was finally forwarded to Carwar, where she died on the 1st June 1870. The evidence of deceased's mother goes to show that Barkelee was a fine healthy woman before she was wounded by her husband, and did not suffer any disease, and that she died from nothing else but these wounds. This witness was with her daughter from the time of the assault to the time of her death. The medical evidence points to the same conclusion. And it is apparent from the description of the wounds and their situation given by the Sirsy hospital assistant, that nothing but a remarkably good constitution enabled Barkelee to live so long as she did. I don't think there can be the smallest doubt but that the deceased died from the effects of the wound she received at the hands of her husband. The accused Antone was apprehended with his axe and Juanee's sickle in his possession; and there were blood stains on the iron head of the former. In addition to the evidence, which is in itself in my opinion sufficient for the conviction of the accused, there is a deposition made by deceased herself before the committing magistrate, and which has been recorded under the provisions of section 396 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In this deposition Barkelee distinctly deposes that accused struck her with a hatchet, and says "she will make further deposition if she should live." Further, accused himself, both in his deposition before the magistrate and before this Court, has admitted that he was the person who beat his wife and that the weapon he employed was his own. Such being the evidence in this case, there can be no doubt but that the wounds inflicted on deceased were caused by accused, her husband, and that in consequence of these wounds she died. Accused's defence is that he did strike his wife, but that he had no intention to kill her. When the charge was read out to him, he pleaded "not guilty" on this ground, and claimed to be tried. The accused has not, however, attempted to extenuate his offence or to explain to the Court how the acts committed by him can be in any way palliated. Nor has he attempted to urge mitigating circumstances which could reduce the offence he has committed to culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The accused has admitted that he employed no deadly weapon as an axe; and also that the wounds deposed to having been inflicted on his wife were caused by himself; I can come therefore to no other conclusion than that accused's intention was to cause death or bodily injury likely to end in death. He must have known that death would be the probable result of his acts. In this case I conceive it to be unnecessary to inquire into the motives which led to the commission of the crime, for the intention to cause death, and knowledge that death would follow, in my opinion is clearly to be inferred from the nature of the act committed, and no proof of intentions beyond that which such act in itself supplies is requisite. I don't believe the motive to have been mere anger caused by his wife's disobedience. In all probability accused's own contradictory explanations lend the best clue to the motive for the crime. To prove motive, however, is unnecessary in a case where a man lays his wife's head open with a heavy axe, turns her mother out of the house when she intercedes for mercy, and returns to further satisfy his brutal malignity by further cruel acts of violence committed with such weapons as an axe and sickle.

Concurring with the assessors, the Court found the prisoner guilty of the offence and sentenced him to death.

The High Court, on a review of the case, confirmed the sentence of death passed against the accused.

THE SHIPS TERESA AND GREYHOUND.

INJUNCTIONS AGAINST CARGO.

Yesterday the suit by the firm of Rajaram Narrondass against the owners and captain of the Teresa and Cursondass Madhowdass, with regard to 609 bales of cotton on board the Teresa, came on for hearing in the High Court before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Green. The circumstances of the suit as detailed in the plaint are these:—That on the 9th of May the plaintiffs agreed with Cursondass Madhowdass to buy for him in their name 3,000 bales of cotton, and to press and ship these as he should direct, upon condition that they should take the mate's receipts for the delivery and retain them until he paid for the bales together with 2 per cent. of commission and Rs. 3½ per bale for pressing and muccadum's charges; that they caused 609 bales to be shipped on board the Teresa and got

CAPTAIN TROTTER OF THE 11TH REGIMENT.—IMPORTANT CONTRADICTION.

We are gratified by learning that there is no truth whatever in the statement, based on a rumour which we are assured by a correspondent, was current the other day, that Captain Trotter of the 11th Regiment, at Morar, had been tried by a general court-martial on the charge of misappropriating public funds. The charges were very far less serious,—and that they have been referred to a court at all, is, we understand, as much due to the gentleman himself as to anybody else. He in a measure demanded the trial. The charges are founded simply on the opinion that the accused had neglected the pay regulations of the army, and had disobeyed orders; they are purely military, and do not reflect on his character. We are much obliged to those who have given us the opportunity of contradicting a statement, which we cannot but regret had ever been made. —*Delhi Gazette*, July 12.

QUITE SENSATIONAL.

FYZABAD 10TH JULY.—I have a terrible tale to tell you of an encounter by a lady with a "Korait." Only a few days ago one of the railway engineers living out in the district had occasion to cross some flooded lands near to his bungalow, and for this purpose he constructed a raft. His wife made the journey with him, and while making the return trip some natives who were in the water cried *samp*, but nothing was thought of this. Upon arrival at the bungalow, however, Mrs. T. saw the tail of a Korait at her wrist, the body being concealed up her sleeve; in an instant the tail was also drawn up. Not a moment was to be lost, so the lady seized the head of the snake through the dress, while her husband cut away the material of which it was composed. Mrs. T. then pulled the snake away, but somehow it managed to get round her waist, from whence she shook it to the ground. But what horror must have filled her mind when she found her wrist was bleeding! Had the fatal poison been received? If so, how long was there to live? Ammonia was taken freely with other restoratives, when it was discovered by the native doctor that the blood did not proceed from a bite, but from a small wound from some sharp instrument, which was probably inflicted whilst cutting the dress away in the first instance. The shock must have been great indeed, but nevertheless I am informed the lady did not lose her presence of mind. The snake was found to be two feet six inches in length.—*Pioneer*.

THE CASE OF MAJOR WELD.

MY DEAR SIR,—In your issue of to-day, you state in your leading columns that "the proceedings of the court of enquiry on Major Weld have been forwarded to head-quarters."

As this statement may lead to much misapprehension, and might induce people to imagine that I have committed some gross or dishonourable action, I would beg to state that, as far as I am aware, no court of enquiry has ever been assembled on me. I particularly asked the Assistant Adjutant General, who told me it was held on the *matter* in dispute between Dr. Walsh and myself.

By the regulations of the service, I am precluded from writing on my case in the papers. I will therefore say no more, further than that Dr. Walsh, and not myself, was the aggressor, and to request that you will be good enough to publish this letter, and to ask you as publicly to correct the rumour adverse to myself as you gave prominence to it.

GEORGE WELD, Major,
Commandant, Chunar.

Chunar, 11th July 1870.

The *Pioneer*, in which the above letter appears, comments on it as follow:—

Major Weld seems to us rather more nice than wise. A court of enquiry has been sitting here on the subject of some squabble which lately arose at Chunar between the above officer as Commandant and Assistant-Surgeon Walsh. In our paper of Monday last we stated that "the proceedings of the court of enquiry on Major Weld" had been sent up to Army Head Quarters—a sufficiently precise allusion, as we thought, to indicate the course of an event to which the very minimum of public interest attaches, and not liable to the remotest suspicion of a bias against the gentleman referred to. But we were mistaken. Just in the same way, our first mention of this affair was also unhappy. Then, knowing that the offence [illegible] too subtle for a civilian mind, and can scarcely mean anything except in a case of hanging. Nor is this the first time that we have observed a captious impatience under criticism. But until any one profession can rise superior to common failings, its misdeeds, when aired in public, are liable to be estimated by the rule of the world. Should such mention as we have ever made prejudice Major Weld in the eyes of his superiors or fellows, we shall be both surprised and grieved, for we cannot think him anything worse than warm-tempered and not always judicious.

THE AGRORE VALLEY.

THE pithy memorandum by Sir Henry Durand, published below, explains the position in the Agrore Valley with such accuracy and quiet force, that we offer it as a useful addition to the controversy still feebly waged by a Bengal contemporary. Atta Mahomed Khan may have been wronged, but to right him now, at the cost of common prudence, would be a gross aggravation of the original evil. Besides his dearest friends could hardly accuse him of "clean hands" at any time. The memorandum is as follows:—

"As the blockade is pronounced ineffective and is certainly an incongruity, now that the tribes are given free access to Atta Mahomed Khan, I have no objection to the withdrawal of the blockade recommended by all the local officers and the Commissioner. Instructions may accordingly be at once issued to Colonel Pollock, authorizing him, if satisfied that no advantage arises from the blockade, but rather the reverse, at once to terminate its enforcement.

"The question of the withdrawal of the troops is a different matter. They certainly have failed in preventing petty raids on villages of our own fringing the slopes of the Black Mountain, but they may have prevented more daring and important raids on villages further off and more within our own territory.

"As the impressment spoken of by Captain Wace is for services and supplies paid for to the full amount, I cannot see that the villagers have much to complain of, and, however the troops might be encamped, the same kind of impressment must fall on the villagers. Some inconvenience may undoubtedly have been experienced by the Agrore valley villages in this respect, but not enough to affect the question of assessment.

"I do not think that the Government of India, when releasing Atta Mahomed Khan, contemplated anything more than an act of justice to the individual. It did not contemplate a change of policy, or any devolution of special responsibility on the Khan for the peace and good order of the valley, as if he were in charge of the district. His responsibility is that of a proprietor of seven-tenths of the valley, bound to act with the utmost loyalty, and with subordination to the Deputy Commissioner, doing his utmost to support the authority of the Deputy Commissioner, and to keep him and Colonel Rothney informed of all that passes either within or beyond our borders, a duty for which the Khan has peculiar advantages.

"I am not prepared to withdraw the troops, or to recall Colonel Rothney and cancel the charge entrusted to him by the Government of India, in order, as it is termed, to give fair play to Atta Mahomed Khan. It is not a question of showing confidence in him, but of securing our village from the attacks of the tribes of the Black Mountain.

"If Colonel Rothney considers that he can accomplish this object by keeping a detachment of his force in the Agrore Valley and the main body at the Sooseil Pass, it rests with him to modify his disposition or force accordingly; but he is responsible, and not Atta Mahomed Khan, for the security to life and property of our villagers.

"The responsibility on Atta Mahomed Khan is only that of any other influential subject of the Government, bound to active loyalty.

"The Commissioner, Colonel Pollock, must maintain a superior and general control over Colonel Rothney's proceedings, and those of the Deputy Commissioner. The fact that when Captain Wace suggested, by his question to Atta Mahomed Khan, the withdrawal of the troops, the latter should have expressed himself in favour of such a step must be taken at what it is worth. Experience will alone prove the value of this opinion of Atta Mahomed Khan; and it would be premature to accept in the first flush of the welcome he may be receiving that military vigilance is suddenly unnecessary and that the presence of the troops can be dispensed with. It is, however, very desirable that the troops should avoid giving any just cause of offence to any of the tribal lenders that come to see Atta Mahomed Khan. At the same time the freedom of passage to and fro, which accorded to the tribes, both by the raising of the blockade and the permission granted of access to the Khan, should increase rather than diminish the vigilance of such military posts as are at all exposed to the attempts of a treacherous set of mountaineers."—*Pioneer*.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE man of most importance in Cabul just now is perhaps the Meer of Maimena. While all the rest are hastening to Cabul to show their loyalty, this northern chieftain has neither moved nor sent a representative. It is, consequently, reported in Cabul that he has thrown in his lot with Bokhara—the servant of Russia. Shere Ali is, naturally, much displeased and, so it is said, intends to send troops to Maimena. Though we doubt not that this *contretemps* will, like all Shere Ali's late troubles, be righted without much difficulty, the circumstance is of importance, as showing that the fractious conduct of one petty Meer, with imprudence on the part of Cabul, might provoke serious results.

Another cloud in the Cabul horizon is the continued bad conduct of Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, the Governor of Turkistan. In our issue of the 8th we noticed his growing unpopularity and the displeasure of the Ameer, and now we learn that both have been aggravated by the complaints brought against him by the Meers of Sir-i-pool and Shi-bergan—the guests, for the time being, of the Ameer. This chief accuses him of tyranny and indecent conduct, and recommends his dismissal from the province. Other complainants are the new Governor of Tashkurgan and, of more moment than all, the General of the Turkistan division. The latter, with three infantry regiments, has been moved out of reach of provocation from the Governor, should the Ameer think fit to reinstate him. At present the General is suspended and on his way to Cabul to give explanations of his conduct.—*Pioneer*.

HEADS OF EUROPEAN NEWS.

(*Home News*, June 24.)

HER MAJESTY has returned to Windsor from Balmoral for a short time.

There is a rumour that the Prince of Wales will visit Ireland in August, and that Her Majesty will also pass a short time there in September.

A public breakfast at Windsor is celebrated to-day on a scale of unprecedented magnificence. Her Majesty will be present, and invitations for nearly 1,000 guests have been sent out.

A grand State Ball was held at Buckingham Palace on June 21, at which a numerous company was present.

The Irish Land Bill has been read a second time in the House of Lords.

The Speaker of the House of Commons has had the degree of D.C.L. conferred upon him by the University of Oxford. The Marquis of Salisbury has been installed as the new Chancellor.

The widow and family of Mr. Gilliland have recovered £3,000 damages from the Peninsular and Oriental Company for the loss they sustained by his death in the wreck of the Carnatic.

A terrible collision has taken place on the Great Northern Railway near Newark, by which eighteen persons have lost their lives, and many more have been injured.

The directors of the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China announce a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year.

The heat in London during the past few days has been excessive. On June 22 the thermometer stood at 100 degrees in the sun, and 80 in the shade.

The thirty-third anniversary of Her Majesty's accession to the throne was celebrated on June 20.

A debate took place in the House of Lords recently on our colonial defences, which, after a sharp discussion, led to no definite result.

The Education Bill, by morning sittings, is being hurried through the House of Commons. The opposition to the measure from various religious sects is very great.

A motion for leave to bring in a Bill to relieve the Lords spiritual from attendance in Parliament has been defeated.

The health of the Emperor of the French is improving.

According to a recent telegram, the victims of the late fire at Pera numbered 2,000.

There is a probability of all claims against Overend, Gurney, and Co. being met in full.

Mr. Dickens's publishers state that his last novel of "Edwin Drood" will remain a fragment.

Obituary of the Week.—Lieut.-Col. Le Gallais, Ben. Ret.; Lieut.-Gen. E. H. D. Elers Napier; D. D. Keane, Esq., Q.C.; Mr. Robert Martineau; Mr. Grattan; Lady Simpson; Major De La Bere; Admiral Robert Mitford; Major E. O. Pearse.

THE MEN IN WOMEN'S CLOTHES.

THE Old Bailey Sessions will commence on Monday the 11th July. The Lord Chief Justice Cockburn is on the rota. Only one of the defendants (Hurt) has as yet been released on bail. The Attorney-General will prosecute; Sir John Karslake will defend Hurt; and Mr. Giffard, Q. C., the defendant Fiske. Mr. Serjeant Ballantine and Mr. Serjeant Parry will appear for Park and Boulton.—*Daily Telegraph*.

[illegible]AM CLINTON.

[illegible] a trustworthy account [illegible] fatal illness. He was [illegible]el, Christchurch, when [illegible] Mr. Wade, in the un[illegible]urion, was called to see [illegible] from sore throat and [illegible] which has been widely prevalent in the neighbourhood. Lodgings in the village were procured for him, and thither he was safely removed. The disease, though virulent, ran a normal course, and the patient appeared to be gaining ground up to the morning of Thursday, the 16th, when ischuria supervened. Dr. R. Thompson was quickly in attendance from Bournemouth, and, by the evening, the renal function was restored. The patient, however, had sunk very low, and, in spite of the free administration of stimulants, failed to rally. Telegrams were immediately despatched to his friends, and on Friday morning Mr. W. H. Roberts, his solicitor, arrived. After a short interval, he died, in presence of Mr. Wade and Mr. Roberts, that the letter drawn up and since published by the latter was in every particular true. He was too exhausted to add his signature, but his mind was quite clear enough to apprehend its full meaning. He was seen again in the evening by Dr. Roberts Thompson, and at five minutes past 1 on Saturday morning he died, in presence of his medical attendant, the landlady, and Mr. Newlyn, jun., of the King's Arms Hotel.—*Lancet*, June 24.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—In confirming the announcement which has appeared this evening in the columns of some of your contemporaries of the death of my unfortunate client Lord Arthur Pelham Clinton, I beg you will allow me space in your journal to enable me to carry out his last wishes in reference to the charges preferred against him, the awful nature of which in no slight degree accelerated his end.

It was only on Friday morning that I was advised by telegram from his medical attendants of his critical state, when I immediately proceeded to Christchurch, where he had been staying for some time past, and remained there until his death, which occurred this morning at 1·5, from exhaustion, resulting from scarlet fever.

In pursuance of his instructions I had previously prepared, and he had approved, the letter of which I enclose you copy, and which I beg you will, in justice to his memory, insert with this. His state, however, of utter prostration did not permit him to sign the copies which were made, although in full possession of his mental faculties.

It may be satisfactory to his relatives and friends to know that, in the presence of Dr. Wade and myself, he, when conscious of his approaching end, in a most earnest manner reiterated his denial of any complicity whatever in the wretched case and alleged conspiracy, and his entire innocence of the graver charge imputed to him.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. H. ROBERTS.

46, Moorgate-street, E.C., June 18.

"MEN IN WOMEN'S ATTIRE.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

"Sir,—In the extraordinary position in which I find myself placed, and from the peculiar course adopted by the Crown in this matter, I feel justified in asking for the insertion of this letter in your journal.

"I am now, as I hitherto have been, anxious to give the most unqualified denial to the accusations which have been made against me; and I most earnestly beg the public to suspend its judgment until the full investigation of a public trial has cleared away and explained the circumstances of suspicion alleged against me.

"I pledge myself to surrender on the trial at the Central Criminal Court on the day appointed, as I am desirous of courting the fullest possible inquiry, being conscious that the greater the light which can be thrown on this unfortunate case the clearer will be my exculpation.

"I am now, and have been for some time past prostrate on a bed of sickness, or I would before this have surrendered to the warrant and submitted myself to the authority of the Court.

"I have instructed my solicitor to retain the services of counsel to represent me on my trial, when I shall clearly and honestly show that nothing can be laid to my charge other than the foolish continuance of the impersonation of theatrical characters, which arose from a simple frolic in which I permitted myself to become an actor.

"It would ill become me to animadvert upon the course the prosecution has deemed fit to pursue in silencing, by including in the indictments those who could, if called, throw light upon the case; that I leave to my counsel and advisers on the fitting occasion, and to the common sense of the community, whose calmer judgment cannot possibly exert itself until the mists of prejudice, naturally excited by the enormity of the offence charged against me, shall have been dispelled by the full lights of a free and impartial trial.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"——."

"June, 1870."

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says:—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

ARMY NEWS.

(*Army and Navy Gazette*, June 25.)

Major-General H. Cooper would seem to be the most likely officer for the colonelcy of the 46th Regiment, vacant by the death of Lieut.-General Napier.

Captain W. Bally, 33rd Regiment, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General W. Munro, C.B., the newly appointed commandant of the troops in the West Indies.

The remarks of Major-General Fitzmayer on the "galloping like mad" of the Horse Artillery will not be at all acceptable, but really they are most sensible; *pace* Woolwich and R. H. A.

Captain G. M. Cardew, 67th Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General at Dublin, will succeed Captain R. T. Thompson, 50th Regiment, as brigade-major of the Infantry Brigade at Dublin on Friday next.

Major-General Borton's nomination to Mysore, which, we believe, is an accomplished fact, insures to that division the services of one of the best officers in the Army, and will prove gratifying to his old comrades of the 9th Regiment, and to all who ever served with him.

Major-General W. Munro, C.B., who has been selected to succeed Major-General L. S. O'Connor in the command of the troops in the West Indies, accompanied by Brevet-Major W. W. Lynch, 2nd Queen's, Military Secretary, has left England for Barbadoes to assume his command.

The summer changes of the cavalry in Ireland are now arranged. The 1st Dragoon Guards moves from Cahir to Newbridge, the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabineers) to Newbridge to Dundalk, the 2nd Dragoons (Scots Greys) from Dublin to the Curragh Camp, the 8th Hussars from Dundalk to Dublin, and the 14th Hussars from Longford to Cahir.

The appointment of Second Staff Officer of Pensioners, Portsmouth District, is in the gift of the Secretary of State for War by the death of Brevet-Major C. R. de la Bère, half pay, late Royal Marines, who has held it since the 1st of February, 1859. The post will most likely, we should think, be offered to one of the late adjutants of recruiting districts.

The "Supersession Question" is alive and kicking again, thanks to Colonel Forster, who has mainly raised it from its prostrate condition by a course of active and judicious bottle-holding, and enabled it to come up to the scratch with the authorities again, backed by Major Anson, Major-General Herbert, and many other gallant officers. The treasury had better cave in, and let the War Office do justice.

Colonel A. A. Nelson has resigned the appointment of Assistant Adjutant-General of the Cork District. Colonel Nelson will, we understand, be succeeded by Colonel W. T. L. Patterson, half pay, late 91st Highlanders, who, it will be remembered, being a supernumerary lieutenant-colonel, was placed upon the half-pay list upon the arrival home of his regiment from India. Colonel Patterson passed the examination and received the certificate at the Senior Department of the Royal Military College in May, 1852.

Nothing has been arranged with regard to the regiments to be sent to Ireland during the winter and autumn in relief of those corps which embark for India; but we understand that, should the usual number, five, be required for the service, the five will be the 2nd batt. 6th Royals at Newport, 98th Regiment at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 97th Regiment at Dover, 34th Regiment at Shorncliff, and 2nd batt. 5th Fusiliers at Glasgow; the depôts of the 1st batt. 5th, 31st, 76th, 96th, and 1st batt. 5th, of course, proceeding with them.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the officers of the Royal Artillery, anxious to give a proof of their estimation of the character and services of the new Field-Marshal, Sir G. Pollock, proposed to entertain him at a banquet at the regiment. Sir George Pollock, deply touched by such a mark of good-will, felt himself obliged with regret to decline the honour, for, in addition to his great age, the Field-Marshal suffers from the trouble of a bronchial affection. Nevertheless, the Indian Army will share in the feelings of satisfaction expressed by Sir George Pollock at the intended compliment.

The following promotions take place in consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General E. H. D. E. Napier, colonel of the 46th Foot, which occurred at Westhill, Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, on Sunday last:—Major-General W. J. D'Urban, colonel of the 107th Foot, becomes a lieutenant-general; Major-General Sir C. W. D. Staveley, K.C.B. (late 44th Foot), commanding the troops in the Western District, promoted for field service in Abyssinia, becomes a major-general upon the fixed establishment, with seniority from the 25th of September, 1867; Major Douglas Jones, unattached, a lieutenant-colonel; and Captain H. Renny, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, a major in the Army.

Who is "Juridicus?" He has written a pamphlet in Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins's case, just as Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins's case has been suffered to drop—the record withdrawn—by the long-suffering and much and many persecuting plaintiff. "Juridicus" attacks our "courts of law" and our "unreformed Parliament," and threatens that "the whole system is to be swept away in a torrent of just scorn and indignation." The "whole system" is, it seems, "the burdensome and unconstitutional existence of a standing Army. This makes us think "Juridicus" is "Beales, M.A.," in disguise. But Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins's notes on his own case stands no nonsense. He accuses Lord Rokeby of falsehood and malice, and puts in a charming little bit of a letter from "one of my uncles," who writes, "I never was an admirer of the present Rokeby, who was always a monstrously conceited fellow when we were in the Guards together, and was considered a bit of a sneak." He accuses Colonel Wood of falsehood, Sir J. Scarlett of falsehood and misrepresentation, and Colonel Newton of "oughter to have been called out." When is all this to end? Colonel Dawkins is surely seeking to needlessly prejudice himself in the eyes of the world.

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, June 25.)

MR. AYRTON.

Mr. Ayrton has withdrawn the Kensington Road Improvement Bill, under which he proposed to give a slice of Hyde Park to a private company. Bringing it forward was no fault of his, poor man!—but he should remember that when Robespierre ceased to be the "Sea Green Incorruptible" there is not much of him. However, after his speech about widows, he was awkwardly placed, and has done the best he could.

JOKES; BY MR. BERESFORD HOPE.

The Education debate has lasted all the week. . . . Mr. Beresford Hope was very severe on the feeling displayed by the Opposition that the support of Conservative Nelson will, we understand, be succeeded by Colonel W. T. L. Patterson, half pay, late 91st Highlanders, who, it will be remembered, being a supernumerary lieutenant-colonel, was placed upon the half-pay list upon the arrival home of his regiment from India. Colonel Patterson passed the examination and received the certificate at the Senior Department of the Royal Military College in May, 1852.

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(*Spectator*, June 25.)

MR. AYRTON.

Mr. Ayrton has withdrawn the Kensington Road Improvement Bill, under which he proposed to give a slice of Hyde Park to a private company. Bringing it forward was no fault of his, poor man!—but he should remember that when Robespierre ceased to be the "Sea Green Incorruptible" there is not much of him. However, after his speech about widows, he was awkwardly placed, and has done the best he could.

JOKES; BY MR. BERESFORD HOPE.

The Education debate has lasted all the week. . . . Mr. Beresford Hope was very severe on the feeling displayed by the Opposition that the support of Conservative Nelson will, we understand, be succeeded by Colonel W. T. L. Patterson, half pay, late 91st Highlanders, who, it will be remembered, being a supernumerary lieutenant-colonel, was placed upon the half-pay list upon the arrival home of his regiment from India. Colonel Patterson passed the examination and received the certificate at the Senior Department of the Royal Military College in May, 1852.

Nothing has been arranged with regard to the regiments to be sent to Ireland during the winter and autumn in relief of those corps which embark for India; but we understand that, should the usual number, five, be required for the service, the five will be the 2nd batt. 6th Royals at Newport, 98th Regiment at Newcastle-on-Tyne, 97th Regiment at Dover, 34th Regiment at Shorncliff, and 2nd batt. 5th Fusiliers at Glasgow; the depôts of the 1st batt. 5th, 31st, 76th, 96th, and 1st batt. 5th, of course, proceeding with them.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the officers of the Royal Artillery, anxious to give a proof of their estimation of the character and services of the new Field-Marshal, Sir G. Pollock, proposed to entertain him at a banquet at the regiment. Sir George Pollock, deply touched by such a mark of good-will, felt himself obliged with regret to decline the honour, for, in addition to his great age, the Field-Marshal suffers from the trouble of a bronchial affection. Nevertheless, the Indian Army will share in the feelings of satisfaction expressed by Sir George Pollock at the intended compliment.

The following promotions take place in consequence of the death of Lieutenant-General E. H. D. E. Napier, colonel of the 46th Foot, which occurred at Westhill, Shanklin, in the Isle of Wight, on Sunday last:—Major-General W. J. D'Urban, colonel of the 107th Foot, becomes a lieutenant-general; Major-General Sir C. W. D. Staveley, K.C.B. (late 44th Foot), commanding the troops in the Western District, promoted for field service in Abyssinia, becomes a major-general upon the fixed establishment, with seniority from the 25th of September, 1867; Major Douglas Jones, unattached, a lieutenant-colonel; and Captain H. Renny, 1st Brigade, Royal Artillery, a major in the Army.

Who is "Juridicus?" He has written a pamphlet in Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins's case, just as Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins's case has been suffered to drop—the record withdrawn—by the long-suffering and much and many persecuting plaintiff. "Juridicus" attacks our "courts of law" and our "unreformed Parliament," and threatens that "the whole system is to be swept away in a torrent of just scorn and indignation." The "whole system" is, it seems, "the burdensome and unconstitutional existence of a standing Army. This makes us think "Juridicus" is "Beales, M.A.," in disguise. But Lieutenant-Colonel Dawkins's notes on his own case stands no nonsense. He accuses Lord Rokeby of falsehood and malice, and puts in a charming little bit of a letter from "one of my uncles," who writes, "I never was an admirer of the present Rokeby, who was always a monstrously conceited fellow when we were in the Guards together, and was considered a bit of a sneak." He accuses Colonel Wood of falsehood, Sir J. Scarlett of falsehood and misrepresentation, and Colonel Newton of "oughter to have been called out." When is all this to end? Colonel Dawkins is surely seeking to needlessly prejudice himself in the eyes of the world.

A DREAM.

On Monday evening Lord Eliot took the chair at a meeting for promoting the Union of the three great branches of the Christian Church, the Roman, Greek, and Anglican, which he seemed to think could be done by rallying round the primacy of the Roman Church, without making any submission to the supremacy of the Pope. Lord Kilcoursie urged this distinction. Mr. Oxenham supported this attempt at reunion from the Roman Catholic side with more learning, and even less excuse for hope, than those who had supported it from the Anglican side. As a Roman Catholic, he must know perfectly well that there is no alternative between renouncing the authority of his Church altogether, and renouncing it sufficiently to enter into this dreamy alliance. The reunion of Churches of different beliefs does not seem a very hopeful scheme from any point of view, without some of them *changing* their belief. The meeting ended where it began,—in a dream.

A MEDICAL EXPERIMENT.

Mr. George Pollock, of St. George's Hospital, has for some time been experimenting on the best mode of preventing the scars caused by burns. Following a French experimenter, M. Reverdin, who has detached minute pieces of skin and transplanted them to the raw surface of a burn, so as to grow a new skin, Mr. Pollock took the other day a bit, about half the size of the surface of a pea, from a negro's shoulder—(the man had, it was said, a sovereign for allowing the experiment)—and attached it to a wound in the skin of a child. The experiment was made in order to show which portion of the skin it is which is concerned in the development of new skin; but it has caused a very silly uproar, as if the negro had been seriously hurt, and an attempt been made to darken the child's skin against its will. Yesterday's *Lancet* explains the true nature of the proceeding, which seems to have been one of the safest, humanest, and most interesting of physiological experiments.

MORE METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.

The parish of St. James has, we are told, an opportunity of carrying out a long-delayed but most important improvement. Two courts, or small "rookeries," intervene between Rupert Street and Berwick Street, and but for them there would be a clear communication between Oxford Street and Coventry Street, now greatly required. One of the courts was recently burnt, the other contains no poor, consisting of some ten little shops, and the improvement could be effected for about £50,000, of which the Metropolitan Board promises half. The parish therefore can secure its end for about £25,000, and the money would be voted but for the determined resistance of one or two individuals, who either dislike streets, or appreciate rookeries, or like fighting the Vicar, who has interested himself very strongly on the side of civilization. The matter will be settled at the meeting next week, and the Faubourg St. Germain, as Mr. Disraeli calls the west side of the parish, will do well to attend for once, and get rid of a nuisance.

A SILLY PROTEST.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol (Dr. Ellicott) has written a letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury with reference to the wish of some of the members of the English Church that a protest should be put forth against the Œcumenical Council, or its proceedings, or both,—a wish which Dr. Ellicott very wisely does not support. He remarks that if the protest were to be against the composition and authority of the Œcumenical Council, it should have been made months ago; if against any of its decrees, it would be a protest against what lies so entirely beyond the view of the Anglican Church, as to seem like meddling in affairs with which that Church has nothing at all to do. In this view the Archbishop quite concurs, and remarks that if Infallibility is to be proclaimed, the Pope will do his own cause infinite damage and great good to the cause of truth. There are some persons who are always for "doing something" when they are uncomfortable, but we had hoped that the safety-valve for this class was writing to the *Times*, and in that way no end of waste steam has escaped already. Somebody proposed the other day to produce a thunderstorm by firing off connon; but even that is hardly equal in wisdom to alleviating Infallibility by lodging a fallible protest.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, June 24.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, JUNE 24.

BREVET.

THE undermentioned promotions to take place in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, consequent on the re-adjustment of the numbers of the different grades in accordance with the provisions of Clause 13 of the Royal Warrant of the 5th of June, 1854:—

The following Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals.—Robert Hawkes, Bengal Cavalry; James Bell, Madras Infantry; Christopher Dixon Wilkinson, C.B., Bengal Infantry; James Edwin Williams, Madras Infantry; Robert Alexander, Madras Infantry; John Kynaston Lloyd, C.B., Madras Infantry; Adolphus Derville, Madras Infantry; Thomas Littleton Green, Madras Infantry; George Tomkyns, Bengal Infantry; William Cavaye, Bombay Infantry; Francis Straton, Madras Cavalry; Charles Richard William Lane, C.B., Bengal Infantry; John Yaldwyn, Madras Infantry.

To be Lieutenant-Generals.—Major-Generals John Fowler Bradford, C.B., Bengal Cavalry; Archibald Spiers Logan, Madras Infantry; Edward Messiter, Madras Infantry; Henry Macan, C.B., Bombay Infantry; Sir Jamin Shiel, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry; Charles Wahab, Madras Infantry; Thomas Assheton Duke, Madras Infantry; James Clarke Charnock Gray, Bengal Infantry; Charlton Bell, Madras Infantry; Charles Houstoun, Madras Infantry; Morden Carthew, C.B., Madras Infantry; Claud Douglas, Bengal Infantry; William George White, Madras Infantry; James FitzGerald, Madras Infantry; Frederick Brooke Corfield, Bengal Infantry; Sir Edward Green, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps; George Farquharson, Bengal Infantry; William Robert Corfield, Bengal Infantry; Robert St. John, Bombay Infantry; Arthur Mitford Becher, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps; Thomas Fergusson Flemyng, Bengal Staff Corps; Sir Francis Wheler, C.B., Bengal Cavalry; John Hobson, Bombay Staff Corps; James Sommers Down, Bombay Infantry; Willoughby Trevelyn, Bombay Cavalry; Francis Rowcroft, C.B., Bengal Infantry.

The undermentioned promotion to take place consequent on the death of Major Gen. Charles Thomas Edward Hinde, Bengal Staff Corps, on the 15th of May, 1870:—

Col. Charles Arthur Barwell, Bengal Staff Corps, to be Major-Gen.

The commiss on of Major-Gen. Thomas K. Whistler, Royal Artillery, to be antedat d to the 5th of March, 1868.

The commission of Major-Gen. of the undermentioned officers to be antedated to the 6th of March, 1863, such antedate not to entitle to back pay, and not to alter the present relative position of these officers:—

Major-Generals.—J. S Brownrigg, C.B.; Sir J. L. A. Simmons, K.C.B., Royal Engineers; W. S. Mansfield, C.B.; Major, C.B.; Sir Errington; C. A. Edwards, C.B.; S. S. Christie, C.B.; C. J. Dalton, Royal Artillery; W. M. Wood; H. Smyth, C.B.; Lord M. Kerr, C.B.; F. M. Eardley-Wilmot, Royal Artillery; H. W. Whitfield; J. Wilkie; Sir H. P Bathe; Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B., Royal Engineers; R. Waddy, C.B.; J. H. Francklyn, C.B., Royal Artillery; T. H. Tidy; E Haythorne; T. Brooke; H. D. White, C.B.; W. S. R. Norcott, C.B.; G. W. Y. Simpson, Royal Artillery; J. Maitland, Royal Artillery; D. Lysons, C.B.; W. L. Earl of Longford, K.C.B.; his Serene Highness Prince W.A.E. of Saxe-Weimar, C.B.; G. Gambier, C.B., Royal Artillery; Sir A. Little, K.C.B.; S. N. Lowder, C.B., Royal Marines; J. Douglas, C.B.; Sir J. Lumley, K.C.B.; H. B. Dawson, C.B.; the Hon. R. W. P. Curzon, C.B.; T. Tapp, C.B.; H. Forster, C.B., Royal Artillery; Sir T. W. M'Mahon, Bart, C.B.; A. Maxwell, C.B.; R. T. Farren, C.B.; H. S. Rowan, C.B., Royal Artillery; R. Wallar, C.B.; J. T. Grant, C.B.; A. Low, C.B.; F. Hill, C.B.; Sir R. H. Greathed, K.C.B.; Sir J. Jones, K.C.B.; G. J. L. Buchanan, Royal Artillery; E. W. Durnford, Royal Engineers; W. N. Custance, C.B.; A. C. Bentinck; Sir R. D. Kelly, K.C.B.; J. R. Stuart, C.B.; the Hon. R. Rollo, C.B.; G. A. Schomberg, C.B., Royal Marine Artillery; Sir H. James' Royal Engineers; and G. Lambrick, Royal Marines.

THE QUEEN'S GARDEN PARTY.

RAIN at the wrong time, if any time can be wrong for what is so very much needed to set things right, interfered with the long-promised outdoor breakfast at Windsor Castle yesterday (June 24). A month's preparation had been favoured with such dry weather that her Majesty's gardeners were obliged to draw largely, from day to day, on the wells of the Royal pleasure-grounds, for the moisture that was needed to keep the lawns fresh and green. Scarcely more than one shower had stopped the labours of the military workmen, the upholsterers and decorators, till their task was complete; and her Majesty's guests were on the road, and were actually beginning to arrive at the Castle, when the aspect of the crowd in the High-street, assembled to see the carriages bearing the brilliant company up the Castle-hill, told a sad story. Umbrellas at an English festival can mean but one thing—they can only signalise weather the reverse of that kind which, since her Most Gracious Majesty's accession to the Throne, has been pleasantly identified with the title of Royalty. In lands nearer the sun, the *parapluie* is only known as a parasol, and it is the very mockery of our humid atmosphere that the umbrella, with all its flattering etymology, should be an invention to keep the rain off, much more designedly than to avert sunstroke and freckles.

The morning was overcast, with clouds that had a showery look; and sure enough the showers came, fa